CHEAPE
HUSBANDRY
MARKHAM
1614

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Cheape and Good

HVSBANDRY

For the vvell-Ordering of all Beasts, and Fowles, and for the generall Cure of their Diseases.

Markham

Contayning the Natures, Breeding, Choyse, Vse, Feeding, and Curing of the diseases of all manner of Cattell, as Horse, Oxe, Cow, Sheepe, Goates, Swine, and tame-Conies.

Also, approued Rules, for the Cramming, and Fatting, of all sorts of Poultrie, and Fowles, both tame and wilde, &c. And diuers good and well-approued Medicines, for the Cure of all the diseases in Hawkes, of what kinde soeuer.

Together, with the Vse and Profit of Bees: the making of Fish-ponds, and the taking of all sorts of Fish.

Gathered together for the generall good and profit of this whole Realme, by exact and assured experience from *English practises, both certaine, easie, and cheape:* differing from all former and forraine experiments, which eyther agreed not with our Clime, or were too hard to come by, or ouer-costly, to little purpose: all which herein are auoyded.

LONDON:
Printed by *T. S.* for *Roger Iackson*, dwelling in Fleetstreet, neere the great Conduit. 1614.

HVSBANDRY

For the well-Ordering of all Beasts, and Fowles, and for the generall Cure of their Diseases.

Containing the Natures, Breeding, Choyce, Feeding, and Curing of the diseases of all manner of Cattell, as Horse, Oxe, Cow, Sheep, Goats, Swine, and tame Beasts.

Approved Rules, for the Ordering, and Ruling of all Pets of Pastures, and Feedes, both tame and wild, &c.

And likewise good and well-approved Medicines, For the Cure of all the diseases in them be, of what kinde soever.

To which are added the Vse and Profit of Bees: the making of Pillpodes, and the taking of all sorts of Fish.

Gathered together for the generall good and profit of this whole Realme, by exact and allowed experience from Physicall practise, both certaine, easie, and cheape, differing from all former and forraine practises, which either agreed not with our Climate, or were too hard to come by, or over costly, to little purpose, all which in this are avoyded.

London:
Printed by E. A. for Roger Jackson, dwelling in Fleet-street neere unto Sergeants Inne. 1614.

TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE AND

most truely ennobled with all inward and outward vertues, RICHARD SAKVILE, *Baron of Buckhurst, and Earle of Dorset, &c.*

ALthough the monstrous shapes of Bookes (Right Honourable and best ennobled Lord) haue with their disguised and vnprofitable vizard-like faces halfe scared, euen vertue her selfe from that ancient defence and patronage, which (in former ages) most Nobly she imployed; to preserue them from Enuy, yet so much I know the largenesse of your worthy breast is endewed with wisedome, courage and bountie, that notwithstanding the vanities of our ignorant Writers, you will be pleased out of your Noble

Spirit, fauourably to behold whatsoeuer shall bring a publique good to your Country; at which end I haue onely aymed in this small Booke. In which, hauing runne farre from the way or tract of other Writers in this nature, yet I doubt not but your Honour shall finde my path both more easie, more certaine, and more safe then any; nay by much farre lesse difficult or dangerous to walke in. I must confesse, something in this nature I haue formerly published, as namely of the Horse *onely; with whose nature and vse I haue beene exercised and acquainted from my Childe-hood: and I hope without boast neede not yeelde to many in this Kingdome. Yet in this worke, I hope, your Lordship, and all other Princely maintainers of that worthy and seruiceable beast, shall finde I haue found out and herein explained a nearer and more easie course for his preseruation and health, then hath hitherto beene found, or practised by any, but my selfe onely. Whatsoeuer it is, in all humblenesse, I offer it as a sacrifice of my loue and seruice to your Honour, and will euer whilst I haue breath to be,*

be your Honours in all du-
tifull seruice

G. M.

To the Courteous Reader.

THere is no Artist or man of Industrie (courteous and gentle Reader) which mixeth Iudgement with his experience, but findeth in the trauell of his labours, better and nearer courses to make perfit the beauty of his worke then were at first presented to the eye of his knowledge: for the minde being preoccupied and busied with a vertuous search, is euer ready to catch hold of whatsoeuer can adorne or illustrate the excellency of the thing, in which he is imployed; and hence it happeneth that my selfe hauing seriously bestowed many yeeres to finde out the truth of these knowledges of which I haue intreated in this Booke, haue now found out this infallible way of curing all diseases in Cattell, which is by many degrees more certaine, more easie, lesse difficult, and without all manner of cost and extraordinary charges, then euer hath beene published by any home-borne, or forraine practiser. Wherein (friendly Reader) thou shalt finde that my whole drift is to helpe the needfull in his most want and extremitie: for hauing many times in my iourneying seene

poore, and rich mens Cattell fall sodainly sicke; some trauelling by the way, some drawing in the Plough or draught, and some vpon other imployments. I haue also beheld those Cattell or Horse dye ere they could be brought eyther to Smith, or other place, where they might receiue cure; nay if with much paines they haue beene brought to the place of cure, yet haue I seene Smiths so vnprouided of Pothecary simples, that for want of a matter of sixe-pence a beast hath died, worth many Angels. This to preuent, I haue found out these certaine and approued cures; wherein if euery good Horse-louer, or Husbandman will but acquaint his knowledge with a few hearbes, and common weedes, he shall be sure in euery Field, Pasture, Meadow, or Land-furrow, nay almost by euery high-way side, or blinde ditch, to finde that which shall preserue and keepe his Horse from all sodaine extremities. If thou shalt finde benefit, thinke mine houres not ill wasted; if thou shalt not haue occasion to approue them, yet giue them thy gentle passage to others, and thinke me as I am

Thy friend,

G. M.

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A

Auripigmentum or *Orpment*, is a yellow hard substance to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Aristolochia-longa, otherwise called red *Madder*, is an hearbe growing almost in euery field.

Aristolochia-rotunda, is the hearbe called *Galingale.*

Agrimonie or *Egrimonie*, is an vsuall and knowne hearbe.

Ameos or *Comin*-royall, is an hearbe of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or hearbe-*William.*

Anyse is that hearbe which beares *Ani-seeds.*

Auet, of some called *Dill*, is an hearbe like *Fenell*, onely the seeds are broad like *Orenge* seeds.

Agnus Castus, of some called *Tutesaine*, is an hearbe with reddish leaues, and sinewie like *Plantaine.*

Ægyptiacum, is a reddish *vnguent*, to be bought at the Pothecaries, and is soueraine for Fistulas.

Assafœtida

Assafœtida a stinking strong gumme to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Adraces or *Adarces* is that *Salt* which is ingendred on the salt marshes by the violence of the Sunnes heat after the tide is gone away.

Asterion is an hearbe growing amongst stones, as on walles, or such like, it appeareth best by night, it hath yellow flowers like *Foxegloues*, and the leaues are round and blewish.

Aloes is a bitter gumme to the bought at the Pothecaries.

B

Betin or *Beets* is an hearbe with long broad leaues indented, and growes in hedge-rowes.

Bolarmoniake a red hard earthy substance, to be bought at the Pothecaries, and is of a cold and binting nature.

Broomewort is an hearbe with browne coloured leaues, and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly groweth in woods.

C

Cresses are two kindes of water-*Cresses*, and land-*Cresses*: they haue broad smoath leaues, and the first growes in moyst places, the latter in Gardens, or by high-waies.

Comin, see *Ameos*.

Carthamus is an hearbe in taste like *Saffron*, and is called bastard-*Saffron*, or mocke-*Saffron*.

Calamint

Calamint is an ordinary hearbe, and groweth by ditches sides, by high waies, and sometimes in Gardens.

Coleander is an hearbe which beareth a round little seede.

Chiues are a small round hearbe growing in Gardens, like little young *Onions* or *Scallions* not aboue a weeke old.

D

Diapente a soueraine powder made of fiue equall simples, as *Bay-berries*, *Iuory*, *Aristolochia-rotunda*, *Mirrhe*, and *Gentiana*, and may be bought of the Pothecary.

Dettonie is an hearbe called *Pepper-wort*, or *horse-Radish*, and groweth in many open fields.

Dragons is an hearbe common in euery Garden.

E

Elecampana is an hearbe of some called *Horse-helme*, and growes almost in euery field, and euery Garden,

Eyebright is an hearbe growing in euery meadow.

F

Fennegreeke is an hearbe which hath a long slender trayling stalke, hollow within, and sowne in Gardens, but easiest to be had at the Pothecaries.

Ferne

Ferne Osmund is an hearbe, of some called *Water-Ferne*, hath a trianguler stalke, and is like *Polipody*, and it growes in boggs, and in hollow grounds.

G

G*Alingale*, see *Aristolochia-rotunda*.

H

H*Orsemint* is an hearbe that growes by waters sides, and is called *Water-mint*, or *Brooke-mint*.

Horsehelme, see *Elecampana*.

Houseleeke is a weede which growes on the toppes of houses that are thacht, and is like vnto a small *Hartichoke*.

Hearbe-*Robert* hath leaues like hearbe-*Bennet*, and small flowers of a purple colour, and growes in most common Fields and Gardens.

I

I*Vory* is the shauings of the *Elephants* tooth, or the old *Harts or Stagges* horne, being the smoth white thereof.

K

K*Not-grasse* is a long running weede with little round smoth leaues, and the stalke very knotty and rough, winding and wreathing one seame into another very confusedly, and groweth for the most part in very moist places.

Lettice

L

Lettice, is a common sallet-hearbe in euery Garden.

Lollium is that weede which we call *Cockell*, and groweth amongst the corne in euery field.

Liuerwort, is a common hearbe in euery Garden.

M

Maythe, is a weede that growes amongst corne, and is called of some *Hogs-Fennell.*

Mirrhe, is a gummeto be bought at the Pothecaries.

Mandragg, is an hearbe which growes in Gardens, and beareth certaine yealow Apples, from whence the Pothecaries draw a soueraine oyle for broken bones.

N

Neepe, see *Calamint.*

O

Origanum, is an hearbe called wilde-*Marioram*, and growes both in open fields, or in low copses.

Orifice is the mouth, hole, or open passage, of any wound or vlcer.

Opoponax, a drugge, vsuall to be bought at the Pothecaries.

P

Pitch of Burgundy is *Rossen*, and the blacker the better.

Plantayne is a flat leafe and sinowie, growing close to the ground, and is called *Whay-bred* leafe.

Puliol-

Puliell-royall, is an hearbe that groweth both in fields and gardens, and is beſt when it flowreth.

Patch-greaſe is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoemakers ſhreads.

Q

Q Vinquefolio of ſome called *Cinquefoyle* is that hearbe which is called *Fiue-leaued* graſſe.

R

R Ed-Oaker is a hard red ſtone which we call *Raddle Orell*, marking-ſtone.

S

S Ellondine or *Tetterwort* is a weede growing in the bottome of hedges, which being broke, a yellow iuyce will drop and runne out of it.

Shirwit is an hearbe with many ſmall leaues, and growes moſt in Gardens.

Stubwort is an hearbe which growes in wooddy places, and is called wood-*Sorrell*.

Sanguis Draconis, is an hard red gumme to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Stonecrop is a greene weede growing on the tops of walles.

Sparma-Cæti is the ſeed of the *Whale*, excellent for inward bruiſes, and to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Salarmoniake is a drugge vſuall to be bought at the Pothecaries.

A Table for hard words.

T

Tvſilaginis is that weede which we call *Colts-foot*: *Treapharmicon* a compoſition made of three ſimples, and to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Turmericke, is a yealow ſimple, of ſtrong ſauour, to be bought at the Pothecaries.

V

Verdi-greeſe is a greene fatty gumme drawne from *Copper*, and is to be bought at the Pothecaries.

W

Woodroſe or wilde-*Eglantine*, is that ſmall thin flower which growes vpon *Bryars* in woods or hedge-rowes.

Y

Yarrow, is an hearbe called the water-*Violet*, and growes in Lakes or marriſh grounds.

FINIS.

Thine Geruaſe Markhame.

Errata.

For, mixing them together till they be paſte, *read*, mixing them together with *Turpentine* till they be paſte. *Page* 15. *Line* 1.

The diuiſion of the Titles entreated *of in theſe Bookes following.*

1 First, of the *Horſe* his Nature, Diſeaſes, and Cures, from folio 1. to folio 41.

2 Of the *Bull*, *Cow*, *Calfe*, and *Oxe*, their breeding, feeding, and curing, from 41. to 64.

3 Of *Sheepe*, their choiſe, vſe, ſhape, infirmities, preſeruation, from fol. 64. to fol. 81.

4 Of *Goates*, their nature, ſhape, ordering, and curing, from fol. 81. to fol. 87.

5 Of *Swine*, their choiſe, breeding, curing, and feeding, in either Champaine, or VVood-Countries, from fol. 87. to 109.

6 Of *Poultrie*, their ordering, fatting, cramming, and curing all the diſeaſes to them incident, from fol. 109. to fol. 135.

7 Of *Hawkes*, generall cures for all their diſeaſes and infirmities, either for ſhort-winged or long-winged Hawkes, from fol. 135. to 151.

8 Of *Bees*, their ordering, profit and preſeruation, from fol. 151. to 158.

9 Of *Fiſhing*, and making Fiſh-ponds, from fol. 158. to the end.

Publiſhed by Authoritie

THE GENERALL CVRE and Ordering of all Beasts and Fowles.

Of the Horse.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Horse in generall, his choyse for euery seuerall vse, his Ordering, Dyet, and best preseruation for health, both in trauell or in rest.

THe full scope and purpose of this worke, is in few, plaine, and most vndoubted true words, to shew the Cure of all manner of diseases belonging to all manner of necessary Cattell, nourished and preserued for the vse of man; making by way of demonstration so easie and plaine a passage to the vnderstanding and accomplishment of the same, that not the simplest which hath priuiledge to be esteemed no Idiot, nor the poorest, if hee can make two

 shillings,

ſhillings, but ſhall both vnderſtand how to profit himſelfe by the Booke, and at the deareſt rate purchaſe all the receipts and Simples declared in the whole volume. For in ſober truth this Booke is fit for euery Gentle-man, Huſband-man and good mans pocket, being a memory which a man carrying about him will when it is cald to account, giue a man full ſatisfaction, whether it be in the Field, in the Towne, or any other place, where a man is moſt vtterly vnprouided.

Nature of Horſes.

And now for as much as the Horſe of all creatures is the Nobleſt, ſtrongeſt, and apteſt to doe a man the beſt and worthieſt ſeruices, both in Peace and War, I thinke it not amiſſe firſt to begin with him. Therefore for his Nature in generall: he is valiant, ſtrong, nimble, and aboue all other Beaſts moſt apt and able to indure the extreameſt labours, the moiſt quallitie of his compoſition being ſuch, that neither extreame heate doth dry vp his ſtrength, nor the violence of colde freeze the warme temper of his mouing ſpirits, but that where there is any temperate gouernment, there he withſtandeth all effects of ſickeneſſe, with an vncontroled conſtancy. He is moſt gentle and louing to the man, apt to be taught, and not forgetfull when any impreſſion is fixed in his braine. He is watchfull aboue all other Beaſts, and will indure his labour with the moſt emptieſt ſtomacke. He is naturally giuen to much cleanlineſſe, is of an excellent ſent, and offended with nothing ſo much as euill ſauours.

The choiſe of Horſes, and their ſhapes.

Now for the choiſe of the beſt Horſe, it is diuers, according to the vſe for which you will imploy him. If therefore you would haue a Horſe for the Warres, you

you ſhall chuſe him that is of a good tall ſtature, with a comely leane head, an out-ſwelling fore-head a large ſparkling eye, the white whereof is couered with his eye-browes, and not at all diſcerned, or if at all, yet the leaſt is beſt; a ſmall thin eare, ſhort and pricking; if it be long, well carried and euer moning, it is tollerable, but if dull or hanging, moſt hatefull; a deepe necke, large creſt, broad breaſt, bending ribbs, broad and ſtraight chine, round and full buttocke, with his huckle bones hid, a taile high and broad ſet on, neither too thicke nor too thinne, for too much haire ſhewes ſloath & too little too much choler and ſloath; a full ſwelling thigh, a broad, flat, and leane legge; ſhort paſternd, ſtrong ioynted, and hollow houes, of which the long is beſt, if they be not wierd, and the broad round, the worſt.

Colours of Horſes.

The beſt colours are Browne-bay, Dapple-gray, Roand, bright-Bay, Blacke with a white nare-foote behind, white far-foote before, white rache or white ſtar, Cheſſe-nut or Sorrell, with any of thoſe markes, or Dunne with a blacke liſt: and of theſe Horſes, for the warres the courſer of Naples is accounted the beſt, but the Turke, the Iennet, the Almaine, Frieſon, or the largeſt of our Engliſh races, or any baſtard of the other races will ſerue ſufficiently.

Horſe for a Princes ſeate,

If you will chuſe a Horſe for a Princes ſeat, any ſupreame Magiſtrate, or for any great Ladie of State, or woman of eminence, you ſhall chuſe him that is of the fineſt ſhape, the beſt reyne, who naturally beares his head in the beſt place, without the help of the mans hand, that is of nimbleſt and eaſieſt pace, gentle to

get vpon, bold without taking affrights, and most familiar and quiet in the company of other horses: his colour would euer be milke white, with red fraynes, or without, or else fayre dapple-gray, with white mayne and white tayle.

Horses for trauell.

If you will chuse a horse onely for Trauell, euer the better shape, the better hope, especially looke that his head be leane, eyes swelling outward, his necke will risen, his chine well risen, his ioynts very strong, but aboue all, his pasternes short and straight without bending in his going, and exceeding hollow and tough Houes: let him be of temperate nature, neither too furious nor too dull, willing to goe without forcing, and not desirous to runne when there is no occasion.

Hunting-horses.

If you will chuse a horse for Hunting, let his shapes in generall be strong and well knit together, making equall proportions, for as vnequall shapes shew weaknes, so equall members assure strength and indurance. Your vnequall shapes are a great head to a little necke, a bigge bodie to a thinne buttocke, a large limbe to a little foote, or any of these contraries, or where any member suites not with the whole proportion of the bodie, or with any limbe next adioyning: aboue all let your hunting horse haue a large leane head, wide nostrils, open chauld, a big wessand, and the winde-pipe straight, loose, well couerd, and not bent in the pride of his reyning: the English horse is of all the best.

Running-horses.

If you chuse a horse for Running, let him haue all the finest shape that may be, but aboue all things let him be nimble, quicke and fiery, apt to flie with the least motion: long shapes are sufferable, for though they

shew

shew weakenesse, yet they assure sodaine speed. And the best horses for this vse is the Barbary, or his bastard; Lenets are good, but the Turkes are better.

If you will chuse a horse for the Coach, which is called the swift draught, let his shape be tall, broad and well furnisht, not grosse with much flesh, but with the bignesse of his bones; especially looke that he haue a strong necke, a broad breast, a large chine, sound cleane limbs, and tough houes: and for this purpose your large English Geldings are best, your Flemish Mares next, and your strong ston'd horses tollerable. Coach-horses.

If you will chuse a horse for portage, that is, for the Packe or Hampers, chuse him that is exceeding strong of bodie and limbes, but not tall; with a broad backe, out-ribs, full shoulders, and thicke withers: for if he be thin in that part you shall hardly keepe his backe from galling: be sure that he take a long stride with his feete, for their pace being neither trot nor amble, but onely foote pace, he which takes the largest strides goes at the most ease, and rids his ground fastest. Packe-horses.

Lastly, if you will chuse a horse for the Cart or Plough, which is the slow draught; chuse him that is of most ordinarie height; for horses in the Cart vnequally sorted neuer draw at ease, but the tall hang vp the low horse. Let them be of good strong proportion, bigge brested, large bodied, and strong lim'd, by nature rather inclinde to craue the whip then to draw more then is needfull. And for this purpose Mares are most profitable, for besides the effecting of your worke, they yeerely bring you forth increase: therefore if you furnish your draught with Mares to breed, obserue in Cart-horses. Of Mares.

any wise to haue them fayre fore-handed, that is, good head, necke, breast, and shoulders, for the rest it is not so regardfull, onely let her bodie be large; for the bigger roome a Foale hath in the dammes belly, the fairer are his members. And aboue all things, obserue, neuer to put your draught beasts to the saddle, for that alters their pace, and hurts them in their labour.

Ordering of horses for seruice.

Now for the ordering of these seuerall horses, first for the horse for Seruice, during the time of his teaching, which is out of the warres, you shall keepe him high and lustily; his food, much straw and little hay, his prouender cleane drie Oates, or two parts Oates, and one part Beanes or Pease, well dried and hard; the quantitie of a pecke at a watring, yet not giuen all at once, but at seuerall times. In his daies of rest you shall dresse him betwixt fiue and sixe in the Morning, water betwixt seauen and eight, and feede from nine till after eleauen: in the afternoone you shall dresse betwixt three and foure, water betwixt foure and fiue, and giue prouender till sixe, then litter at eight, and giue foode for all night. The night before he is ridden, you shall at nine of the clocke at night take away his hay from him, at foure of the clocke in the morning giue him a handfull or two of Oats, which being eaten, turne him vpon his snaffle, rubbe all his body and legs ouer with dry clothes, then saddle him, and make him fit for his exercise. Soone as he is cal'd for to be ridden, wash his bit in faire water, and put it into his mouth with all other things necessarie, draw vp his girths, and see that no buckles hurt him: then lead him forth, and as soone as he hath beene ridden, all sweating as he

he is, lead him into the ſtable, and firſt rub him quickly ouer with dry wiſps, then take off his ſaddle, and hauing rubbed him all ouer with dry cloathes, put on his houſing-cloath; then ſet on the ſaddle againe, and gird it, then leade him forth and walke him vp and downe, in gentle manner, an houre or more, till he be cold: then ſet him vp, and after two or three houres faſting, turne him to his meate: then in the after-noone, curry, rubbe, and dreſſe him, then water him, and order him as is afore-ſaid.

Ordering of Horſes for Princes ſeats

For ordering of the horſe for a Prince, or great Ladies ſeate, let it be in his time of reſt, like vnto the Horſe for Seruice, and in his time of labour like the trauelling horſe, as ſhall be ſhewed inſtantly; onely becauſe he is to be more choiſly kept, I meane, in the beautifulleſt manner, his coate lying ſmooth and ſhining, and his whole body without any ſtaine or ill-fauourdneſſe, you ſhall euer when he hath beene ridden and commeth in much ſweting, preſently haue him into the ſtable, and firſt rub him downe with cleane wiſps, then taking off his ſaddle, with a ſword-blade whoſe edge is rebated, you ſhall ſtroake his necke and body cleane ouer, leauing no ſweate nor filth that can be gotten out; then clothe him vp & ſet on the ſaddle, and walke him forth as afore-ſaid: after, order and diet him as you doe other trauelling horſes: dry Oates is his beſt prouender if he be fat and full, and Oates and Beanes, if he be poore, or ſubiect to looſe his fleſh quickely.

Ordering of trauelling Horſes.

For your trauelling Horſe, you ſhall feede him with the fineſt Hay in the Winter, and the ſweeteſt Graſſe in Summer; his prouender would be dry Oates, Beanes,

Beanes, Peaſe or Bread, according to his ſtomacke: in the time of reſt, halfe a pecke at a watring is ſufficient; in the time of his labour, as much as he will eate with a good ſtomacke. When you trauaile him, water two houres before you ride, then rubbe, dreſſe, and laſtly feede, then bridle vp, and let him ſtand a quarter of an houre before you take his backe. Trauaile moderately in the morning, till his winde be rack'd, and his limbes warmed, then after doe as your affaires require. Be ſure at night to water your Horſe two miles before you come to your iournyes end; then the warmer you bring him to his Inne the better: walke not nor waſh not at all, the one doth beget colds, the other foundering in the feete or body, but ſet him vp warme, well ſtopt, and ſoundly rubbed with cleane litter: giue no meat whilſt the outward parts of your Horſe are hot or wet with ſweate, as the eare roots, the flanckes, the necke, or vnder his chaps, but being dry, rubbe and feede him according to the goodneſſe of his ſtomacke. Change of foode begetteth a ſtomacke, ſo doth the waſhing of the tongue or noſtrils with vinegar, wine and ſalt, or warme vrine. Stop not your horſes fore-feete with Cowes-dung, till hee be ſufficiently cold, and that the bloud and humours which were diſperſed, be ſetled into their propper places. Looke well to his backe, that the ſaddle hurt not, to the gyrths that they gall not, and to his ſhooes that they be large, faſt, and eaſie.

Ordering of Hunting-Horſes.

For the ordering of your Hunting-horſe, let him in the time of his reſt, haue all the quietnes that may be, much litter, much meat, & much dreſſing: water euer by

by him, and leaue him to ſleepe as long as he pleaſeth. Keepe him to dung rather ſoft then hard, and looke that it be well coloured and bright, for darkeneſſe ſhewes greaſe, and redneſſe inward heating: let exerciſes and maſhes of ſweet Mault after, be his vſuall ſcowrings, and let bread of cleane Beanes, or Beanes and Wheat equally mixt, be his beſt food, and Beanes and Oates the moſt ordinarie.

Ordering of Running Horſes.

For the ordering of your running horſe, let him haue no more meate then to ſuffice Nature, drink, once in foure and twentie houres, and dreſſing euery day once at Noone onely. Let him haue much moderate exerciſe, as morning and euening airings, or the fetching of his water, and know no violence but in his courſes onely. Let him ſtand darke and warme, haue many cloathes and much litter, being wheat ſtraw only. If he be very fat ſcoure oft, if of reaſonable ſtate ſcoure ſeldome, if leane then ſcoure but with a ſweet maſh onely. Be ſure your horſe be emptie before he courſe, and let his foode be the fineſt, lighteſt, and quickeſt of digeſtion that may be: the ſweats are moſt wholeſome that are giuen abroad, and the cooling moſt naturall which is before he come into the ſtable. Keepe his limbes with coole oyntments, and by no meanes let any hot ſpices come in his bodie, if he grow dry inwardly waſh't meate is wholeſome. If he grow looſe then giue him ſtraw in more abundance. Burning of ſweet perfume in the ſtable is wholeſome, and any thing you eyther doe about your horſe, or giue vnto your horſe the more neate, cleanely and ſweet that it is the better it nouriſheth.

Ordering of Coach-horſes.

For ordering the Coach-horſe, let him haue good dreſſing twiſe a day, Hay and Prouender his belly full, and Litter enough to tumble on, and he cannot chuſe but proſper. Let them be walk't and waſh't after trauell, for by reaſon of their many occaſions to ſtand ſtill, they muſt be inur'd to all hardnes though it be much vnwholeſome. Their beſt foode is ſweet Hay, and well dried Beanes and Oates, or Beane-bread: looke well to the ſtrength of their ſhoes, and the galling of their harneſſe: keepe their legs cleane, eſpecially about the the hinder fetlocks, and when they are in the houſe, let them ſtand warmely cloathed.

Ordering of the Packe and Cart-horſe.

For the ordering of the Pack-horſe or the Cart-horſe, they neede no waſhing, walking, or houres of faſting, onely dreſſe them well, looke to their ſhoes and backs and then fill their bellies, and they will doe their labour. Their beſt food is ſweet Hay, Chaffe and Peaſe, or Oate-huls and Peaſe, or chopt Straw and Peaſe mixt together: once a weeke to giue them warme Grains and Salt is not amiſſe, for their labour will preuent the breeding of wormes, or ſuch like miſchiefes.

For the preſeruation of all horſes.

Now for the generall preſeruation of horſes health, it is good whilſt a horſe is in youth and ſtrength to let him bloud twiſe in the yeere, that is, beginning of the Spring, and beginning of the Fall; when you may beſt afford him a weeks reſt. After you haue let him bloud, two daies after, giue him a comfortable drench, as two ſpooneſuls of *Diapente*, or ſuch like (which is called Horſe *Methridate*) in a quart of ſtrong Ale. Vſe oft to perfume his head with Frankenſence, and in the heate of Summer vſe oft to ſwimme them. Let a fat horſe

drinke

drinke oft, and a little at once, and a leane horſe whenſoeuer he hath appetite. Much rubbing is comfortable and cheareth euery member. Be ſure to let your horſe eate Graſſe once in the yeere, for that coolleth the bloud, ſcoureth away groſſe humours, and giues great ſtrength and nouriſhment vnto the body. If notwithſtanding all theſe principles your horſe fall into ſickneſs and diſeaſe, then looke into theſe Chapters following, and you ſhall finde the trueſt, beſt approued, and the moſt familiar medicines for all manner of infirmities, that euer were knowne or publiſhed.

Chap. II.

How to cure all generall inward ſickneſſes which trouble the whole bodie, of Feuers of all ſorts, Plagues, Infections, and ſuch like.

Sickneſſes in generall are of two kindes, one offending the whole body, the other a particular member; the firſt hidden and not viſible, the other apparant and knowne by his outward demonſtration. Of the firſt then, which offendeth the whole body, are Feauers of all ſorts, as the Quotedian, the Tertian, the Quartan, the Continuall, the Hittique, the Feauer in Autumne, in Summer, or in Winter, the Feauer by ſurfet, Feauer peſtilent, Feauer accidentall, or the generall plague. They are all knowne by theſe ſignes; much trembling, panting and ſweating, a ſullen countenance that was wont to be chearefull, hot breath, faintneſſe in labour, decay of ſtomacke and coſtiueneſſe in the bodie: any or all of which when you perceiue, firſt let the horſe bloud, and after giue him

this drinke. Take of *Selladine* rootes and leaues, *Anall* a good handfull, as much *Wormewood*, and as much *Rewe*, wash them well, and then bruise them in a Morter; which done, boyle them in a quart of Ale well; then straine them, and adde to the liquour halfe a pound of sweet Butter, then being but luke-warme giue it the horse to drinke.

Chap. III.

Of the Head-ach, Frenzie, or Staggers.

THe signes to know these diseases, which indeed are all of one nature, and worke all one effect of mortalitie, are hanging downe of the head, wattrie eyes, rage and reeling: and the cure is, to let the horse bloud in the necke three mornings together, and euery morning to take a great quantity; then after each mornings bloud-letting to giue the horse this drinke. Take a quart of Ale, and boyle it with a bigge white-Bread crust, then take it from the fire, and dissolue three or foure spoonfuls of Honey into it, then luke-warme giue it the horse to drinke, and couer his temples ouer with a plaister of Pitch, and keepe his head exceeding warme; let his meate be little, and his stable darke.

Chap. IIII.

Of the sleeping Euill.

THe Sleeping Euill or Lethargie in horses proceeds from cold, flemy, moyst humours, which binde vp the vitall parts, and makes them dull and heauie: the signes are, continuall sleeping, or desire thereunto.

The

The cure is to keepe him much waking, and twiſe in one weeke to giue him as much ſweet Sope (in nature of a pill) as a Ducks egge: and then after giue him to drinke a little new milke and hony.

Chap. V.

Of the Falling-euill, Planet-ſtrooke, Night-Mare, or Palſey.

THough theſe diſeaſes haue ſeuerall faces, and looke as though there were much difference betweene them, yet they are in nature all one, and proceeds all from one offence, which is onely cold flegmaticke humors, ingendred about the Braine, and benumming the ſenſes, weakning the members; ſometimes cauſing a horſe to fall downe, and then it is called the Falling-euill: ſometimes weakning but one member onely, then it is called Planet-ſtrooke: ſometimes oppreſſing a horſes ſtomacke, and making him ſweate in his ſleepe, and then it is called the Night-Mare; and ſometimes ſpoyling an eſpeciall member, by ſome ſtrange contraction, and then it is called a Palſey. The cure for any of theſe infirmities, is to giue the Horſe this purging pill: take of *Tarre* three ſpoonefuls, of ſweet Butter the like quantitie, beate them well together with the powder of *Licoras*, *Aniſeedes* and *Sugar-candy*, till it be like paſte; then make it into three round Bals, and put into each ball, two or three cloues of *Garlicke*; and ſo giue them vnto the Horſe, obſerning to warme him both before and after, and keepe him faſting two or three houres likewiſe, both before and after.

Chap. VI.

Of the generall Cramp, or Convultion of Sinewes.

CRamps, are taken to be the contracting or drawing together of the Sinewes of any one member: but Convultions are when the whole body, from the setting on of the head to the extreameſt parts, are generally contracted and ſtifned. The cure of either is, firſt to chafe and rubbe the member contracted, with Vineger and common Oyle, and then to wrap it all ouer with wet Hay or rotten Litter, or elſe with wet woollen-cloaths, either of which is a preſent remedy.

Chap. VII.

Of any Cold, or Cough whatſoeuer, wet or dry, or for any Conſumption, or putrifaction of the lungs whatſoeuer.

A Cold is got by vnnaturall heats, and too ſodaine coolings, and theſe colds ingender Coughs, and thoſe Coughs putrifiaction or rottenneſſe of the lungs. The cure therefore for them all in generall, is to take a hand-full or two of the white and greeniſh moſſe which growes vpon an old Oake-pole, or any old Oake wood, and boyle it in a quart of milke till it be thicke, and being cold turned to Ielly, then ſtraine it, and being luke-warme, giue it the Horſe to drinke euery morning till his cough end.

Chap. VIII.

Of the running Glanders, or mourning of the Chine.

TAke of *Auripigmentum* two drammes, of *Tuſsilaginis* made into powder as much; then mixing them together

together till they be like paſte, and making thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire: then take a Chafing-diſh and coales, and laying one or two of the cakes thereon, couer them with a Tunnell, and then the ſmoake riſing put the Tunnell into the horſes noſtrils, and let the ſmoake goe vp into his head, which done, ride the Horſe till he ſweate: doe thus once euery morning before hee be watred, till the running at his noſtrils ceaſe, and the kirnels vnder his chaps weare away.

Chap. IX.

Of Hide-bound, or Conſumption of the fleſh.

Hide-bound, or Conſumption of the fleſh, proceedeth from vnreaſonable trauell, diſorderly diet, and many ſurfeits. It is knowne by a generall diſlike and leanneſſe ouer the whole body, and by the ſticking of the skinne cloſe to the body, in ſuch ſort that it will not riſe from the body. The cure is firſt to let the Horſe blood, and then giue him to drinke three or foure mornings together, a quart of new milke, with two ſpoonfuls of hony, and one ſpoonfull of courſe Treakle: then let his foode be either ſodden Barly, warme Graines and ſalt, or Beanes ſpelted in a mill; his drinke Maſhes.

Chap. X.

Of the breſt-paine, or any other ſickneſſe proceeding from the heart, as the Anticor, and ſuch like.

These diſeaſes proceede from too ranke feeding, and much fatneſſe: the ſignes are, a ſoltring in his

his fore-legges, a disableneſſe to bowe downe his necke, and a trembling ouer all his body. The cure is to let him blood, and giue him three mornings together two ſpoonfuls of *Diapente* in a quart of Ale or Beare; for it alone putteth away all infection from the heart.

Chap. XI.

Of tired Horſes.

IF your Horſe be tired, either in iourneying, or in any hunting match, your beſt helpe for him is to giue him warme vrine to drinke, and letting him blood in the mouth to ſuffer him to licke vp and ſwallow the ſame. Then if you can come where any Nettles are, to rubbe his mouth and ſheath well therewith: then gently to ride him till you come to your reſting place, where let him vp very warme; and before you goe to bed giue him ſixe ſpoonfuls of *Aqua vitæ* to drinke, and as much Prouender as he will eate. The next morning rubbe his legs with Sheeps-foot Oyle, and it will bring freſh nimbleneſſe to his Sinewes.

Chap. XII.

Of diſeaſes in the Stomacke, as Surfets, loathing of Meats or Drinke, or ſuch like.

IF your horſe with the glut of Prouender, or eating raw food, haue giuen ſuch offence to his ſtomacke that he caſteth vp all he eateth or drinketh, you ſhall firſt giue him a comfortable drench, as *Diapente*, or *Treaphamicon* in Ale or Beare: and then keeping him faſting, let him haue no food but what he eateth out of your hand, which would be Bread well bak't and old,

old, and after euery two or three bits a locke of sweet Hay, and his drinke would be onely new Milke till his stomacke haue gotten strength: and in a bagge you shall continually hang at his Nose sower browne-Bread steep't in Vinegar, at which he must euer smell, and his stomacke will quickly come againe to his first strength.

Chap. XIII.

Of Foundring in the Bodie.

FOundring in the bodie is of all Surfets the mortalleſt, and sooneſt gotten: it proceedeth from intemporate riding a horse when he is fat, and then sodainly suffring him to take cold: then washing a fat horse there is nothing sooner bringeth this infirmity. The signes are sadneſſe of countenance, staring haire, stifneſſe of limbe, and loſſe of belly; and the cure is onely to giue him wholesome strong meat, a bread of cleane Beanes, and warme drinke, and for two or three mornings together a quart of Ale brued with *Pepper* and *Synamon*, and a spoonefull of *Treakle*.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the Hungry euill.

THe Hungry euill is an vnnaturall and ouer-haſtie greedines in a horse to deuour his meate faſter then he can chew it, and is onely knowne by his greedie snatching at his meate, as if he would deuoure it whole. The cure is to giue him to drinke Milke and Wheat-meale mixt together by a quart at a time, and to feede him with Prouender by a little and a little, till he forsake it.

Chap. XV.

Of the diseases of the Liuer, as Inflamations, Obstructions, and Consumptions.

THe Liuer, which is the vessell of bloud, is subiect to many diseases, according to the distemperature of the bloud: and the signes to know it is a stinking breath, and a mutuall looking towards his bodie: and the cure is to take *Aristolochia longa*, and boyle it in running water till the halfe part be consumed, and let the horse drinke continually thereof, and it will cure all euils about the Liuer, or any inward conduits of bloud.

Chap. XVI.

Of the diseases of the Gall, and especially of the Yellowes.

FRom the ouerflowing of the Gall, which is the vessell of choller, springeth many mortall diseases, especially the Yellowes, which is an extreame faint mortall sickenesse if it be not preuented betime: the signes are yellownesse of the eyes and skinne, and chiefely vnderneath his vpper lip next to his fore teeth, a sodaine and faint failing downe by the high way, or in the stable, and an vniuersall sweat ouer all the bodie. The cure is: first to let the horse bloud in the necke, in the mouth, and vnder the eyes, then take two penny-worth of Saffron, which being dried and made into fine powder, mixe it with sweet Butter, and in manner of a Pill giue it in balls to the horse three mornings together: let his drinke be warme, and his Hay sprinkled with Water.

Chap.

Chap. XVII.

Of the ſickneſſe of the Spleene.

THe Spleene, which is the veſſell of Melancholy, when it is ouercharged therewith, growes painfull, hard and great in ſuch ſort, that ſometimes it is viſible. The ſignes to know it is, much groaning, haſtie feeding, and a continuall looking to his left ſide onely. The cure is, take *Agrimonie*, and to boyle a good quantitie of it in the water, which the horſe ſhall drinke, and chopping the leaues ſmall, to mixe them with ſweet Butter, and giue the horſe two or three good round balles thereof in the manner of Pilles.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the Dropſie, or euill habit of the bodie.

THe Dropſie is that euill habit of the body, which ingenderd by ſurfets and vnreaſonable labour, altereth the colours and complexions of horſes, and changeth the haires, in ſuch an vnnaturall ſort, that a man ſhall not know the Beaſt with which he hath beene moſt familiar. The cure is to take a handfull or two of *Wormewood*, and boyling it in Ale or Beere, a quart or better, giue the horſe it to drinke luke-warme Morning and Euening, and let him onely drinke his water at noone time of the day.

Chap. XIX.

Of the Chollicke, Belly-ake, and Belly-bound.

THe Chollicke, or Belly-ake is a fretting, gnawing, or ſwelling of the Belly or great bagge, proceeding from windy humours, or from the eating of greene

Corne or Pulſe, hot Graines without Salt or labour, or Bread dowe bak't: and Belly-bound is when a horſe cannot dung. The cure of the Chollicke or Belly-ake is, to take good ſtore of the hearbe *Dill*, and boyle it in the water you giue your horſe to drinke, but if he cannot dung, then you ſhall boyle in his water good ſtore of the hearbe *Fumecrete*, and it will make him loſe without danger or hurting.

Chap. XX.

Of the Laxe, or Bloody-flixe.

THe Laxe or Bloody-flixe is an vnnaturall looſenes in a horſes bodie, which not being ſtaid will for want of other excrement make a horſe voide bloud onely. The cure is, take a handfull of the hearbe *Shepherds-Purſe*, and boyle it in a quart of ſtrong Ale, and when it is luke-warme, take the ſeeds of the hearbe *Wood-roſe* ſtampt, and put it therein, and giue it the horſe to drinke.

Chap. XXI.

Of the falling of the Fundament.

THis commeth through miſlike and weakneſſe, and the cure is: Take *Towne-Creſſes*, and hauing dried them to powder, with your hand put vp the Fundament, and then ſtrow the powder thereon, after it lay a little Hony thereon, and then ſtrow more of the powder, being mixt with the powder of *Comin* amongſt it, and it helpeth.

Chap. XXII.

Of Bots and Wormes of all sorts.

THe Bots and gnawing of Wormes is a grieuous paine, and the signes to know them is the horses oft beating his belly, and tumbling and wallowing on the ground with much desire to lye on his backe. The cure is: take either the seeds bruised, or the leaues chopt of the hearbe *Amaes*, and mixe it with Hony, and making two or three balls thereof, make the horse swallow them downe.

Chap. XXIII.

Of paine in the Kidnyes, paine-pisse, or the Stone.

ALL these diseases spring from one ground, which is onely grauell and hard matter gathered together in the Kidnyes, and so stopping the conduits of Vrine: the signes are onely that the horse will oft straine to pisse but cannot. The cure is, to take a handfull of *Mayden-haire*, and steepe it all night in a quart of strong Ale, and giue it the horse to drinke euery Morning till he be well, this will breake any stone whatsoeuer in a horse.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of the Strangullion.

THis is a soreneſſe in the horses yard, and a hot burning smarting when he pisseth: the signes are, hee will pisse oft, yet but a drop or two at once. The cure is, to boyle in the water which he drinketh good store of the hearbe called *Mayth* or *Hogs-fenell*, and it will cure him.

Chap. XXV.

Of pissing Blood.

THis commeth with ouer-trauelling a Horse, or trauelling a Horse sore in the winter when hee goeth to Grasse. The cure is, take *Aristolochia longa*, a hand-full, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and giue it the Horse to drinke luke-warme, and giue him also rest.

Chap. XXVI.

Of the Colt-euill, mattring of the yard, falling of the yard, shedding the Seede.

ALL these euils proceede from much lust in a Horse. And the cure is, the powder of the hearbe *Auit*, and the leaues of *Bettonie*, stampe them with white wine, to a moist salue, and annoynt the sore therewith, and it will heale all imperfection in the yard: but if the Horse shed his seede, then beate Venice-turpentine and Sugar together, and giue him euery morning a good round ball thereof till the fluxe stay.

Chap. XXVII.

Of the particular deseases in Mares, barrannesse, consumption, rage of loue, casting foales, hardnesse to foale, and how to make a Mare cast the Foale.

IF you would haue your Mare barraine, let good store of the hearbe *Agnus castus* be boyled in the water she drinkes. If you would haue her fruitfull, then boyle good store of *Mother-wort* in the water which shee drinketh: if shee loose her belly, which sheweth

a conſumption of the wombe, you ſhall then giue her a quart of Brine to drinke, *Mug wort* being boyled therein. If your Mare through pride of keeping, grow into too extreame luſt, ſo that ſhee will neglect her foode, through the violence of her fleſhly appetite, as it is often ſeene amongſt them, you ſhall houſe her for two or three dayes, and giue her euery morning a ball of *Butter*, and *Agnus caſtus* chopt together. If you would haue your Mare to caſt a foale: take a handfull of *Dettonie* and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and it wil deliuer her preſently. If ſhe cannot foale, take the herbe called *Horſe-mint*, and either dry it, or ſtampe it, and take the powder or the iuyce, and mixe it with ſtrong Ale, and giue it the Mare, and it will helpe her. If your Mare from former bruſings, or ſtroakes, be apt to caſt her foales, as many are, you ſhall keepe her at Graſſe very warme, and once in a weeke giue her a warme maſh of drinke, this ſecretly knitteth beyond expectation.

Chap. XXVIII.

Of drinkeing Venome, as Horſe-leeches, Henſ-dung, or ſuch like.

IF your Horſe haue drunk Horſe-leeches, Henſ-dung, feathers, or ſuch like venomous things, which you ſhall know by his panting, ſwelling or ſcouring, you ſhall take the hearbe, *Sow-thiſtle*, and drying it, beat it into powder, and put three ſpoonfuls thereof into a quart of Ale, and giue it the Horſe to drinke.

Chap.

Chap. XXIX.

Of Suppositaries, Glisters and Purgations.

IF your Horse by sickenesse, strickt diet, or too vehement trauell, grow dry and costiue in his body, as it is ordinary; the easiest meanes in extremitie to helpe him is to giue him a suppositary; the best of which is, to take a Candle of foure in the pound, and cut off fiue inches at the bigger end, and thrusting it vp a good way with your hand into his fundament, presently clap downe his taile, and hold it hard to his tuell, a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre: and then giue him libertie to dung; but if this be not strong inough: then you shall giue him a glister, and that is, take foure handfuls of the hearbe *Anise*, & boyle it in a pottell of running water, till halfe be consumed, then take that decoction and mixe with it a pinte of Salletoyle, and a pretty quantitie of salt, and with a glister-pipe giue it him at his tuell. But if this be too weake, then you shall giue him a purgation, as thus. Take twenty *Reisons* of the Sunne, without stones, and tenne *Figges* slit, boyle them in a pottell of running water, till it be consumed, and brought to a gellie; then mixe it with the powder of *Licoras Aniseeds* and *Sugar-candy*, till it be like paste, then make it into balls, and role it in sweet Butter, and so giue it the Horse, to the quantitie of three Hen egges.

Chap. XXX.

Of Neesings and Frictions

THere be other two excellent helps for sicke horses, as Frictions, and Neesings: the first to comfort the

the outward parts of the body, when the vitall powers are astonished: the other to purge the head, when it is stopt with fleame, cold, or other thicke humours. And of Frictions, the best is *Vinegar* and *Patch-grease* melted together, and very hot chafed into the horses bodie against the haire. And to make a horse neese, there is nothing better then to take a bunch of *Pellitory* of *Spayne*, and binding it vnto a sticke, thrust it vp a horses nosthrill, and it will make him neese without hurt or violence.

Chap. XXXI.

Of diseases in the Eyes, as watrie Eyes, bloud-shotten Eyes, dimme Eyes, moone Eyes, stroke in the Eye, wart in the Eye, inflamation in the Eye, Pearle, Pin, Webbe, or Haw.

VNto the Eye belongeth many diseases, all which haue their true signes in their names; and as touching that which is watrie, bloud-shotten, dimme, moone, stricken, or inflamed, they haue all one cure, as being generally but sore Eyes. The cure therefore is, take *Wormewood*, and beating it in a morter with the gall of a Bull, straine it, and annoynt the horses eyes therewith, and it is a most aproued remedy. But for the Wart, Pearle, Pin, or Webbe, which are euils growne in and vpon the Eye, to take them off, take the iuyce of the herbe *Betyn*, and wash his eyes therewith, and it will weare the spots away: For the Haw euery Smith can cut them out.

Chap. XXXII.

Of the Impostume in the Eare, Pole-euill, Fistula, swelling after blond-letting, any gald backe, canker in the VVithers, Sitfast, VVens, Nauell-gall, or any hollow vlcer.

THese diseases are so apparant and common that they need no further description but their names, and the most certaine cure is to take Clay of a mud or lome wall, without Lime, the strawes and all, and boyling it in strong Vinegar, apply it plaister-wise to the sore, and it will of it owne nature search to the bottome, and heale it: prouided that if you see any dead or proud flesh arise, that then you either eate or cut it away.

Chap. XXXIII.

Of the Viues.

FOr the Viues, which is an inflamation of the Kirnels betweene the chap and the necke of the horse, take *Pepper* one penniworth of *Swines grease* one spoonfull, the iuyce of a handfull of *Rewe*, *Vinegar* two spoonefuls, mixe them together, and then put it equally into both the horses eares, and then tie them vp with two flat laces, then shake the eare that the medicine may goe downe, which done, let the horse bloud in the necke, and in the temple veines, and it is a certaine cure.

Chap. XXXIIII.

Of the Strangle, or any Bile, Botch, or other Impostume whatsoeuer.

ALL these diseases are of one nature, being onely hard Biles or Impostumes gathered together by euill

euill humors, either betweene the chaps, or elsewhere on the body. The cure is: take *Sothernwood*, and dry it to powder, and with *Barly* meale, and the yolke of an *Egge* make it into a salue, and lay it to the Imposthume, and it will ripen it, breake it, and heale it.

Chap. XXXV.

Of the Canker in the Nose, or any other part of the bodie.

TO heale any Canker in what part soeuer it be: take the iuyce of *Plantine*, as much *Vinegar*, and the same waight of the powder of *Allom*, and with it annoynt the sore twise or thrise a day, and it will kill it, and cure it.

Chap. XXXVI.

Of staunching of bloud, whether it be at the Nose, or proceede from any wound.

IF your horse bleed violently at the nose, and will not be stayd, then you shall take *Bittony* and stampe it in a morter with Bay-salt, or other white Salt, and stop it into the horses nose, or apply it to the wound, and it will stanch it: but if you be sodainly taken, as riding by the high way or otherwise, and cannot get this hearbe, you shall then take any woollen cloth, or any felt Hat, and with a knife scrape a fine Lint from it, and apply it to the bleeding place, and it will staunch it.

Chap. XXXVII.

Of the diseases in the mouth, as bloody Rifts, Iigs, Lampas, Camery, Inflamation, Tongue-hurt, or the Barbs.

IF you finde any infirmitie in your horses mouth, as the bloudie Rifts, which are Chaps or Rifts in the pallate of the horses mouth, the Iigs, which are little Pustuls or Bladders within the horses lips, the Lampasse, which is an excression of flesh aboue the teeth, the Camery, which is little warts in the roose of the mouth, Inflamation, which is, Blisters; Barbs, which are two little paps vnder the tongue, or any hurt on the tongue by the Bitte or otherwise; you shall take the leaues of *Worme-wood*, and the leaues of *Shirwit*, and beat them in a morter with a little Honey, and with it annoynt the sores, and it will heale them, as for the Lampasse they must be burnt away, which the ignoranteſt Smith can doe.

Chap. XXXVIII.

Of payne in the teeth, or loose teeth.

FOr any paine in the teeth, take *Bettony*, and seeth it in Ale or Vineger till a halfe part be consumed, and wash all the gummes therewith, but if they be loose, then onely rubbe them with the leaues of *Elecampana* or *Horshelme*, after they haue beene let bloud, and it will fasten them.

Chap. XXXIX.

Of the Cricke in the Necke.

FOr the Cricke in the Necke, you shall first chase it with the Friction before specified, and then annoynt

noynt and bath it with *Sope* and *Vinegar* boyld together.

Chap. XL.

Of the falling of the Creſt, Mangines in the Mayne, or ſhedding of the haire.

ALL theſe diſeaſes proceed from pouertie, miſſlike, or ouer-riding, and the beſt cure for the falling of the Creſt, is bloud-letting, and proud keeping with ſtore of meat, for ſtrength and fatneſſe euer will raiſe vp the Creſt but if the Mayne be mangie, you ſhall annoynt it with *Butter* and *Brimſtone*, and if the haire fall away, then take *Sothernwood*, and burne it to aſhes, then take thoſe aſhes and mixing them with common Oyle, annoynt the place therewith, and it will bring haire preſently, ſmooth, thicke, and faire.

Chap. XLI.

Of payne in the Withers.

A Horſes Withers are ſubiect to many griefes and ſwellings, which proceed from cold humours, ſometimes from euill Saddles, therefore if at any time you ſee any ſwelling about them, you ſhall take the hearbe *Harts-tongue*, and boyle it with the Oyle of *Roſes*, and very hot apply it to the ſore, and it will aſſwage it, or elſe breake it and heale it.

Chap. XLII.

Of ſwaying the Backe, or weakeneſſe in the backe.

THeſe two infirmities are dangerous, and may be eaſed, but neuer abſolutely cured, therefore where

you finde them, take *Colworts* and boyle them in Oyle, and mixing them with a little Beane-meale charge the Backe, and it will ſtrengthen it.

Chap. XLIII.

Of the Itch in the taile, or of the generall Scabbe and Mangines, or of the Farcie.

FOr any of theſe diſeaſes take freſh greaſe, and yealow *Arſnicke*, mixe them together, and where the Mangineſſe, or Itch is, there rubbe it hard in the ſore, being made raw: but if it be for the Farcie, then with a knife ſlit all the knots, both hard and ſoft, and then rubbe in the medicine: which done, tie vp the Horſe, ſo as he may not come to bite himſelfe, and then after he hath ſtood two or three houres, take old piſſe and ſalt boyled together, and with it waſh away the oyntment, and then put the Horſe to meate; doe thus two or three dayes together, prouided alwayes that you firſt let him blood, and take good ſtore from him; and alſo giue him euery morning a ſtrong ſcouring, or a ſtrong purge, both which are ſhewed before.

Chap. XLIIII.

Of any Halting which commeth by ſtraine, or ſtroke, either before or behind, from the ſhoulder or hippe, downe to the Hoofe.

THere be many infirmities which make a Horſe halt, as pinching the ſhoulder, wrench in the ſhoulder, wrench in the neather ioynt, ſplatting the ſhoulder, ſhoulder pight, ſtraines in ioynts, and ſuch like:

like: all which, since they happen by one accident, as namely, by the violence of some slip or straine, they may be cured with one medicine, and it is thus. After you haue found where the greife is, as you may doe by griping and pinching euery seuerall member; then where hee most complaineth there is his most griefe. You shall take (if the straine be new) Vinegar, *Bolearmoniake*, the whites of Egges, and Beane-flower, and hauing beaten them to a perfect salue, lay them very hot to the sore place, and it will cure it; but if the straine be old, then take Vinegar and Butter, and melting them together with Wheat-bran, make it into a Pultis, and lay it to the sore as hot as may be, and it will take away the griefe.

Chap. XLV.

Of Foundring in the feete.

OF Foundrings there be two sorts, a dry and a wet, the dry foundering is incurable, the wet is thus to be helpt. First pare all the soales of his feete so thin that you may see the quicke, then let him blood at euery toe, and let them bleede well, then stop the veyne with *Tallow* and *Rosen*, and hauing tackt hollow shooes on his feet, stop them with *Branne*, *Tarre*, and *Tallow*, as boyling hot as may be, and renue it once in two dayes, for a weeke together, then exercise him much, and his feete will come to their true vse and nimblenesse.

Chap.

Chap. XLVI.

Of the Splent, Curbe, Bone-spauin, or any knobbe or bony excrescion or ringbone.

A Splent is a bony excression vnder the knee on the fore-legge, the Curbe is the like behinde the hinder hough, the Spauin is the like on the inside of the hinder hough, and the Ringbone is the like on the cornet of the hoofe. And the cure is, first vpon the top of the excression, make a slit with your knife the length of a Barly-corne, or a little more, and then with a fine cornet, raise the Skinne from the bone, and hauing made it hollow the compasse of the excression and no more: take a little lint and dip it into the Oyle of *Origanum*, and thrust it into the hole and couer the knob, and so let it bide till you see it rotte, and that Nature casteth out both the medicine and the Core. As for the Ring-bone you shall neede but onely to scarifie and annoynt it with the Oyle onely.

Chap. XLVII.

Of the Mallandar, Sellander, Paines, Scratches, Mellet, Mules, Crowne-scabs, and such like.

FOr any of these sorances. You shall take *Verdi-grease*, and soft grease, and grinding them together to an oyntment, put it in a boxe by it selfe: then take *Waxe*, *Hogges-grease* and *Turpentine*, of each alike, and being melted together, put that salue into another boxe: then when you come to dresse the sore, after you haue taken off the scab and made it raw, you shall annoynt it with your greene salue of *Verdi-grease*, and

and fresh grease onely for two or three dayes, for it is a sharpe salue, and will kill the canketous humour, then when you see the sore looke faire, you shall take two parts of the yellow salue, and one part of the greene salue, and mixing them together, annoynt the sore therewith till it be whole, making it stronger or weaker as you shall finde occasion.

Chap. XLVIII.

Of an vpper Attaint, or nether Attaint, or any hurt by ouer-reaching.

These Attaints are stroaks or cuts by ouer-reaching, either on the backe sinew of the fore-legge, on the heeles or nether ioynts, and may be safely healed by the same former medicine and meane which healeth the Mallander, or Sellander, in the former Chapter, onely for your ouer-reaches you shall before you apply your salue, lay the sore plaine and open, without hollownesse, and wash it with beare and salt, or Vinegar and Salt.

Chap. XLIX.

Of the infirmities of hoofes, as false quarters, loose hoofes, casting hoofes, hoofe-bound, hoofe-running, hoofe brickle, hoofe hurt, hoofe soft, hoofe hard, or generally to preserue hoofes.

The hoofe is subiect to many miseries; as first to false quarters, which commeth by pricking, and must be help't by good shooing, where the shoe must beare on euery part of the foot but vpon the false quarters onely. If the hoofe be loose, annoynt it with

Pitch of *Burgundy*, and it will knit it, if it be cleane caſt off, then *Pitch* of *Burgundy* and *Tallow* molten together will bring a new: if it be bound or ſtraitned, it muſt be very well opened at the heeles, the ſoale kept moyſt, and the cronet annointed with the fat of *Bacon* and *Tarre*. If the fruſh of the feet runne with ſtinking matter, it muſt be ſtopt with *Soote*, *Turpentine* and *Bolearmoniake* mixt together, if it be brittle or broken, then annoynt it with *Pitch* and *Linſeed oyle* molten to a ſoft ſalue, if it be ſoft, then ſtop it with *Sope*, and the aſhes of a burnt *Felt* mixt together, if the hooues be hard, lay hot burning *Cinders* vpon them, and then ſtop them with *Tow* and *Tallow*, and generally for the preſeruing of all good hooues, annoint them daily with the ſword or rinde of fat *Bacon*.

Chap. L.

Of the Bloud Spauen, or Hough bonye, or any other vnnaturall ſwelling, from what cauſe ſoeuer it proceedeth.

THeſe two ſorrances are puſtuls, or ſoft round ſwellings, the firſt on the inſide of the hinder hough, and the other on the very Huckell of the hough behinde, they are ſoft & very ſore, and the cure is: Firſt to take vp the veine aboue, and let it bleede onely from below, then hauing knit it faſt with two Shoomakers ends on both ſides the ſlit, cut the veine in two peeces; then take *Lin-ſeed*, and bruiſe it in a morter, then mixe it with *Cow-dung*, and heate it in a frying Pan, and ſo apply it to the ſwelling onely, and if it breake and runne, then heale it with a plaiſter of *Pitch*, and the horſe

horſe ſhall neuer be troubled with Spauen more; but if the ſwelling come by ſtraine or bruiſe, then take *Patch-greaſe*, and melting it, annoynt the ſore therewith, holding a hot yron neare it to ſinke in the greaſe, then fold a linnen cloth about it, and it will aſſwage all ſwellings whatſoeuer.

Chap. LI.

Of VVinde-galles.

THeſe are little blebs or ſoft ſwellings on each ſide the Fetlocke, procured by much trauell on hard and ſtonie wayes. The cure is to prick them, and to let out the lelly, and then to drie vp the ſore with a plaſter of *Pitch*.

Chap. LII.

Of Enterfairing or Shackell-gall, or any gallings.

ENterfayring is hewing one legge on another, and ſtriking off the skinne: it proceedeth from weakeneſſe or ſtraitneſſe of the horſes pace, and Shackell-gall is any gall vnderneath the Fetlocke. The cure is, to annoynt them with *Turpentine* and *Verdigreaſe* mixt together, or *Turpentine* alone, if it ranckle not too much.

Chap. LIII.

Hurts on the Cronet, as the quitterbone or Matlong.

THe Quitterbone is a hollow vleer on the top of the Cronet, and ſo is the Matlong, and the cure is: Firſt to taint it with *Verdigreaſe* till you haue eaten out the Core, and made the wound cleane; then you ſhall

heale it vp with the same salues that you heale the Scratches.

Chap. LIIII.

Of wounds in the foote, as grauelling, pricking, figge, retrayt, or cloying.

IF your horse haue any wound in his foote, by what mischance soeuer, you shall first search it, and see that it be cleare of any nayle poynt or other splent to annoy it, then wash it very well with white *Wine* and *Salt*, and after tent it with the oyntment called *Aegyptiacum*, and then lay hot vpon the tent, with *Flaxe* hurds, *Turpentine*, *Oyle*, and *Waxe* mingled together, and annoynt all the top of the hoofe and cronet with *Bolearmoniake* and *Vinegar*: doe thus once a day till the sore be whole.

Chap. LV.

To draw out Stubbe or Thorne.

TAke the hearbe *Detany*, and bruise it in a morter with blacke *Sope*, and lay it to the sore, and it will draw out any Splent, Iron, or Thorne.

Chap. LVI.

Of the Aubury or Tetter.

THe Aubury is a bloody wart on any part of the horses bodie, and the Tetter is a cankerous vleer like it: The cure of both is with an hot yron to seare the one plaine to the body, and to scarifie the other; then take the iuyce of *Plantaine*, and mixe it with

with *Vinegar*, *Honey*, and the powder of *Allome*, and with it annoynt the sore till it be whole.

Chap. LVII.

Of the Cords, or string-halt.

THis is an vnnaturall binding of the sinewes; which imperfection a horse bringeth into the world with him; and therefore it is certaine it is incurable, and not painefull, but onely an eye-sore, yet the best way to keepe it from any worse inconuenience is to bathe his limbes in the decoction of *Coleworts*.

Chap. LVIII.

Of Spur-galling, or fretting the skinne and haire.

FOr this there is nothing better then *Pisse* and *Salt*, with which wash the sore daily.

Chap. LIX.

Of healing any old sores or wound.

FResh *Butter* and the hearbe *Ameos* chopt and beaten together to a salue will heale any wound, or any old sore.

Chap. LX.

Of Sinewes being cut.

IF the horses Sinewes be cut, take the leaues of wilde *Nepe* or *Woodbine*, and beating them in a morter with May-*Butter*, apply it to the sore, and it will knit the Sinewes.

Chap. LXI.

Of eating away dead flesh.

TAke *Stubwort*, and lape it in a red Docke leafe, and roft it in the hot cinders, and lay it to the fore, and it will eate away any dead flesh.

Chap. LXII.

Of Knots in ioynts.

PAtch-greafe applied as is before shewed for swellings, will take away any hard knots in the flesh, or vpon the sinewes.

Chap. LXIII.

Of Venemous wounds, as biting with a mad dog, tuskes of Boares, Serpents, or such like.

FOr any of these mortall or venemous wounds, take *Yarrow*, *Callamint*, and the graines of *Wheate*, and beate them in a morter with water of *Southern-wood*, and make it into a salue, and lay it to the fore, and it will heale it safely.

Chap. LXIIII.

Of Lyce, or Nits.

THis filthinesse of Vermine is bred in a Horse through vnnaturall dislike and pouertie: the cure is: Take the iuyce of *Beets* and *Staueſaker* beaten together, and with it annoynt the horses body ouer, and it will make him cleane.

Chap.

Chap. LXV.

Of defending a Horse from flyes.

TAke the iuyce of *Pellitorie* of *Spaine*, and mixing it with Milke, annoynt the horses body therewith, and no Flyes will trouble him.

Chap. LXVI.

Of broken bones, or bones out of ioynt:

AFter you haue placed the bones in their true places; take the *Ferne Osmund*, and beat it in a morter with the Oyle of *Swallowes*, and annoynt all the member, then splent it and role it vp, and in fifteene dayes, the bones will knit and be strong.

Chap. LXVII.

Of drying vp sores when they be almost whole.

ALLom burnt, vnsleckt *Lime*, the ashes of an old shoe-sole burnt, or Oyster-shels burnt, any of these simply by themselues, will dry vp any sore.

Chap. LXVIII.

A most famous receit to make a Horse that is leane, and full of inward sickenesse, sound and fat in foureteene dayes.

TAke of *wheate-meale* sixe pound, *Aniseeds* two ounces, *Commin-seeds* sixe drammes, *Carthamus*, one dramme and a halfe, *Fennegrick-seeds* one ounce two drammes, *Brimston* one ounce and a halfe, *Sallet-Oyle* one pint, *Honie* one pound and a halfe, *White-wine* foure pintes; this must be made into paste, the

the hard ſimples being pounded into powder, and finely ſearſt and then kneaded together, and ſo made into bals as bigge as a mans fiſt, then euery watring conſume one of thoſe bals in his cold water, which he drinketh morning and euening for foureteen dayes together, and if at firſt hee be dainty to drinke the water, yet care not, but let him faſt till he drinke it, and after he begins to take it hee will drinke it with great greedineſſe.

CHAP. LXIX.

How to make a white Starre.

SLit the Horſes fore-head the length of your Starre, and then raiſe the skinne vp with a cornet, and put in a plate of Leade as bigge as the Starre, and let it remayne ſo two or three dayes; and then take it out and preſſe downe the skinne with your hand, and that haire will fall away, and white will come in the place.

The end of the Horſe.

Of

Of the Bull, Cow, Calfe, or Oxe.

Chapter I.

Of the Bull, Cow, Calfe or Oxe, their ſhape, breede, vſe, choyce and preſeruation.

FOR as much as the male of all creatures are the principall in the breede and generation of things, and that the fruit which iſſueth from their ſeede, participateth moſt with their outward ſhapes and inward qualities; I thinke fitteſt in this place, where I intend to treat of Horned-cattell and Neate, to ſpeake firſt of the choyce of a fayre Bull, being the breeders principalleſt inſtrument of profit. You ſhall vnderſtand then, that of our Engliſh cattell (for I will not ſpeake of thoſe in Italy and other forraine countries, as other Authors doe, and forget mine owne) the beſt are bred in *York-ſhire*, *Darby-ſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, *Lincolne-ſhire*, *Gloſter-ſhire*, & *Somerſet-ſhire*, though they which are bread in *Yorke-ſhire*, *Darby-ſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Stafford-ſhire*, are generally all blacke of colour, and though they whoſe blackneſſe is pureſt, and

The countries for breed.

their haires like Veluet, are esteemed best; they haue exceeding large hornes, and very white, with blacke typpes; they are of stately shape, bigge, round, and well buckled together in euery member, short ioynted, and most comely to the eye, so that they are esteemed excellent in the market, those in *Lincolne-shire* are the most part pyde with more white, then the other colours; their hornes little and crooked; of bodies exceeding tall, long and large, leane, and thin thighed, strong hooued, not apt to surbaite, and are indeed fittest for labour and draught. Those in *Somerset-shire* and *Gloceſter-shire* are generally of a bloud-red colour, in all shapes like vnto those in *Lincolne-shire*, and fittest for their vses. Now to mixe a race of these and the blacke ones together is not good, for their shapes and colours are so contrary that their issue are very vncomely: therefore I would wish all men to make their breeds either simply from one and the same kinde, or else to mixe *Yorke-shire* with *Stafford-shire*, or *Stafford-shire* with *Lancashire*, or *Darby-shire* with any of the blacke races, and so likewise *Lincolne-shire* with *Somerset-shire*, or *Somerset shire* with *Gloceſter-shire*.

Of not mixing, and mixing of races.

Now for the shape of your Bull; he would be of a sharpe and quicke countenance, his hornes the larger the better, his necke fleshie, his belly long, straight and slender, his members in generall long and large, his forehead broad and curled, his eyes blacke and large, his eares rough within, & hayre like veluet, his muzell large and broad at the vpper lip, but narrow and small at the neather, his nosthrill crooked within, yet wide and

The shape of the Bull.

and open, his dew-lap extending from his neather lip downe to his fore-boothes, large, ſide, thinne, and hairy; his breaſt round and bigge, his ſhoulders large, broad and deepe, his ribs broad and wide, his backe ſtraight and flat, euen to the ſetting on of his tayle, which would ſtand high, his huckle-bones round and fayre appearing, making his buttocks ſquare, his thighs round, his legs ſtraight and ſhort ioynted; his knees round and big, his hooues or clawes long and hollow, his tayle long and buſh-haired, and his pyzell round, and alſo well haired. Theſe Bulles as they are for breed, ſo they are excellently good for the draught, onely they naturally draw better ſingle, like horſes, then in the yoake, like Oxen: the reaſon as I ſuppoſe being, becauſe they can very hardly be match't in an equall manner.

The vſe of the Bull.

Now for the Cow, you ſhall chuſe her of the ſame country with your Bull, and as neare as may be of one peece and colour, onely her bagge or vdder would euer be white, with foure teats and no more, her belly would be round and large, her forehead broad and ſmooth, and all her other parts ſuch as are before ſhewed in the male kinde.

Of the Cow & her ſhape.

The vſe of the Cow is twofold, either for the Darie, or for breed. The red Cow giueth the beſt milke, and the blacke Cow bringeth forth the goodlieſt Calues. The young Cow is the beſt for breed, yet they indifferent old are not to be refuſed. That Cow which giueth milke the longeſt is beſt for both purpoſes, for ſhe which goes long drie looſeth halfe her profit, and is leſſe fit for teeming: for commonly they are

Of her vſe.

subiect to feede, and that straineth the wombe or matrix.

Of Calues, and their nourishing.

Now for Calues: there are two wayes of breeding them: the one, to let them runne with their Dams all the yeere, which is best, and maketh the goodliest beast: the other, to take them from their Dams, after their first sucking, and so bring them vp on the fingar, with flotten Milke, the colde onely being taken away and no more; for to giue a young Calfe hot Milke is present death, or very dangerous. If your Calfe bee calued in the fiue dayes after the change, which is called the *Prime*, doe not reare it, for most assuredly it will haue the Sturdie, therefore preserue it onely for the Butcher; also, when you haue preserued those male Calues, which shall be Buls, then geld the rest for Oxen, and the yonger they are guelt the better. The best time for rearing of Calues, is from *Michaelmasse* till *Candlemasse*. A Calfe would be nourished with Milke twelue weekes, onely a fortnight before you weane it from Milke, let the Milke bee mixt with water, after your Calfe hath drunke Milke one moneth, you shall take the fineſt, sweeteſt, and softeſt Hay you can get, and putting little wispes into clouen sticks, place them so as the Calfe may come to them and learne to eate Hay. After our *Ladies*-day, when the weather is faire, you may turne your Calues to grasse, but by no meanes let it be ranke, but short and sweet, so that they may get it with some labour.

Obseruations.

Of the Oxe, and his vse.

Now of the Oxe: You shall vnderstand that the largest are the best and most profitable, both for draught or feeding: for hee is the strongest to indure labour, and

and beſt able to containe both fleſh and tallow. Now for his ſhape, it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, onely his fare would bee ſmoth, and his belly deeper. That Oxe is fitteſt for the yoake, which is of gentleſt nature, and moſt familier with the man. In matching your Oxen for the yoake: let them as neare as may be, be of one height, ſpirit and ſtrength, for the ſtronger will euer wrong the weaker, and the duller will iniure him that is of free ſpirit, except the driuer be carefull to keepe the dull Oxe to his labour. Oxen for the yoake, would by no meanes be put beyond their ordinarie pace: for violence in trauell heats them, heate breeds ſurfet, and ſurfet thoſe diſeſes which makes them vnapt to feed, or for any other vſe of goodneſſe. Your Oxe for the yoake will labour well with Barly-ſtraw, or Peaſe-ſtraw, and for blend fodder, which is Hay and Straw mixed together, hee will deſire no better feeding.

Of his food for labour.

Now for your Oxe to feede, hee would as much as might be, be euer of luſty and yong yeeres, or if old, yet healthfull and vnbruſed, which you ſhall know by a good taile and a good pyzel, for if the haire of one or both be loſt, then hee is a waſter and will be long in feeding. If you ſee an Oxe doth licke himſelfe all ouer, it is a good ſigne that hee is market-able and will feede, for it ſhowes ſoundneſſe, and that the beaſt taketh a ioy in himſelfe: yet whilſt he ſo doth licke himſelfe he feedeth not; for his owne pride hindereth him, and therefore the husband-man will lay the Oxes owne dung vpon his hide, which will make him leaue licking and fall to his foode. Now if you goe to chuſe

Oxen to feed for the Butcher.

a fat beast you shall handle his hindmost ribbe, and if it be soft and loosel, like downe, then it shewes the Oxe is outwardly well fed; so doth soft huckell bones, and a bigge nach round and knotty, if his cod be big and full, it shewes hee is well tallowed, and so doth the fat croppe behinde the shoulders: if it be a Cow, then handle her nauell, and if that be bigge, round and soft, sure shee is well tallowed. Many other obseruations there are, but they be so well knowne, and common in mans vse, that they neede no curious demonstration.

To preserue Cattell in health.

Now for the preseruation of these Cattell in good and perfect health. It shall be meete that for the yong and lusty, and indeede generally for all sorts, except Calues, to let them blood twise in the yeere, namely, the Spring and fall, the Moone being in any of the lower Signes, and also to giue them to drinke of the pickle of *Oliues* mixed with a head of *Garlicke* brused therein. And for your Calues, be onely carefull that they goe not too soone to Grasse, and small danger is to be feared. Now notwithstanding all a mans carefulnesse, beasts daylie doe get infirmities, and often fall into mortall extremities, peruse these Chapters following, and you shall finde cure for euery particular disease.

Chap. II.

Of the Feauer in Cattell.

CAttel are much subiect vnto a Feauer, and it commeth either from surfet of foode, being raw, and musty, or from fluxe of cold humors ingendred by cold keeping.

keeping. The signes are trembling, heauy eies, a foaming mouth, and much groaning: and the cure is; first, you shall let him blood, and then giue him to drinke a quart of Ale, in which is boild three or foure rootes of *Plantaine*, and two spoonefuls of the best *Treakle*, and let his Hay be sprinkled with water.

Chap. III.

Of any inward sickenesse in Cattell.

FOR any inward sickenesse or drooping in Cattell, take a quart of strong Ale, and boile it with a handfull of *Wormewood*, and halfe a handfull of *Rewe*; then straine it, and adde to it two spoonefuls of the iuyce of *Garlicke*, and as much of the iuyce of *Houseleeke*, and as much *Treakle*, and giue it the beast to drinke, being no more but luke-warme.

Chap. IIII.

Of the diseases in the head, as the sturdie, or turning-euill.

THis disease of the Sturdie is knowne by a continuall turning about of the Beast in one place; & the cure is, to cast the Beast, and hauing made his feet fast, to slit the vpper part of his forehead crosse-wise, about foure inches each way, then turning vp the skin and laying the skull bare, cut a piece out of the skull two inches square or more: then looke and next vnto the panackle of the braine you shall see a bladder lye full of water and blood, which you shall very gently take out, and throw away; then annoynting the sore place with warme fresh *Butter*, turne downe the skin, and

and with a Needle and a little red Silke ſtitch it cloſe together, then lay on a plaſter hot of Oyle, *Turpentine Waxe*, and a little *Rozen* melted, together with *Flaxe hurds*, and ſo folding warme woollen cloathes about his head; let the beaſt riſe and ſo remaine three or foure dayes ere you dreſſe it againe, and then heale it vp like another wound, onely obſerue in this cure by no meanes to touch the braine, for that is mortall, and then the helpe is both common and moſt eaſie.

Chap. V.

Of diſeaſes in the eyes of Cattell, as the Hawe, a Stroake, inflamation, weeping, or the Pinne or webbe.

FOR any generall ſoreneſſe in the eyes of Cattell, take the water of *Eye-bright*, mixt with the Iuyce of *Houſeleeke*, and waſh them therewith, and it will recouer them: but if a *Hawe* breede therein, then you ſhall cut it out, which euery ſimple Smith can doe. But for a *ſtroake*, *inflamation*, *weeping*, *Pinne or web*, which breeds excreſsions vpon the eye, take a new-laid *Egge*, and put out halfe the white, then fill it vp with Salt, and a little Ginger, and roſte it extreamely hard in hot ſinders; which done, beate it to powder ſhell and all, but before you roſte it wrap it in a wet cloth, and put of this powder into the beaſts eye, and it will cure it.

Chap. VI.

Of diseases in the mouth, as Barbs vnder the tongue, Blaine on the tongue, teeth loose, or tongue venomed.

THese Barbs or Paps which grow vnder the tongues of Cettell, and being inflamed doe hinder them from feeding, you shall with a keene paire of Sheares cut away close by the flesh, and if they bleed much (as they will doe if they bee rancke) you shall then with a red hot Bodkin seare them, and droppe on the top of the seared places a drop or two of *Rozen* and *Butter* mixt together; but if they bleed not, then only rubbe them with *Sage* and *Salt*, and they will heale. Now for the blaine on the tongue, of some called the tinne blaine, it is a blister which groweth at the roots of the tongue, and commeth through heat of the stomacke or much chaffing, and is oft very mortall, for it will rise so suddenly and so bigge that it will stop the winde of the Beast. The cure is, to thrust your hand into the mouth of the Beast, and drawing out his tongue, with your nailes to breake the blister, and then to wash the sore place with strong *Brine*, or *Sage*, *Salt* and *Water*: if you finde moe blisters then one, breake them all, and wash them, and it is a present cure. Now for loose teeth, you shall let the Beast blood in his gummes, and vnder his taile; then wash his chaps with *Sage* and *Woodbine* leaues, boild in Brine: Lastly, if the tongue be venomed, which you shall know by the vnnaturall swelling thereof: you shall take *Plantaine*, and boiling it with *Vinegar* and *Salt*, wash the tongue therewith, and it will cure it.

Chap. VII.

Of diſeaſes in the necke, as being galled, bruyſed, ſwolne, out of ioynt, or hauing the cloſhe.

IF an Oxes necke be galled, bruyſed, or ſwollen with the yoke, take the leaues of round *Ariſtolochia*, and beating them in a Morter, with Tallow, or freſh Greaſe, annoint the ſore place therewith, and it will not onely heale it, but any ſtraine in the Necke, euen if the bone be a little diſordered. Now, for the Cloſhe or Clowſe, which cauſeth a beaſt to pyll and looſe the hayre from his necke, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainie weather: you ſhall take the aſhes of an olde burnt Shoe, and ſtrowe it vpon the Necke, and then rub it ouer with *Tallow* and *Turpentine* mixt together.

Chap. VIII.

Of the Peſtilence, Gargyll, or Murraine in Beaſts.

THis Peſtilence or Murraine amongſt Beaſts is bredde from diuers occaſions; as from ranckeneſſe of blood, or feeding; from corruption of the ayre, intemperateneſſe of the weather, innundation of floods, or the infection of other cattell: much might be ſaid of the violence and mortalitie thereof, which hath vtterly vnfurniſhed whole Countries: but to goe to the cure; you ſhall giue to all your Cattell, as well the ſound as ſicke, this medicine, which neuer failed to preſerue as many as haue taken it: take of olde ſtrong *Vrine* a quart, and mixe it with more then halfe a handfull of Hens doung, well diſſolued therein, and giue it your Beaſt to drinke.

Chap.

Chap. IX.

Of the misliking, or leanneſſe of Beaſts.

IF your Beaſt fall into any vnnaturall miſlyke or leanneſſe, which you ſhall know by the diſflowring of his hayre; you ſhall then cauſe him firſt to bee let blood, and after take ſweet Butter and beat it in a Morter, with a little *Mirrhe*, and the ſhauing of *Iuory*, and being kept faſting, make him ſwallow downe two or three Bals thereof; and if it be in the winter, feed him with ſweet Hay, if in the Sommer, put him to graſſe.

Chap. X.

Of the diſeaſes in the guts, as Fluxe, Coſtiueneſſe, Chollycke, and ſuch like.

IF your Beaſt bee troubled with any ſore Laxe, or bloody-fluxe, you ſhall take a handfull of the ſeeds of *Woodroſe*, and being dried, and beaten to powder, brew it with a quart of ſtrong Ale, and giue it the Beaſt to drinke. But if the beaſt be too drie, or coſtiue in his body, then you ſhall take a handfull of *Fennygreeke*, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and giue it him to drinke; but for any chollycke or belly ake, or gnawing of the guts, boyle in the water which hee drinketh good ſtore of Oyle, and it will helpe him.

Chap. XI.

Of piſsing of Blood.

IF your Beaſt piſſe blood, which commeth eyther of ouer-labouring, or of hard and ſower feeding, you

shall take *Shepheards purse*, and boyle it in a quart of redde Wine, and then straine it, and put to it a little *Synamon*, and so giue it the Beast to drinke.

Chap. XII.

Of dropping Nosthrils, or any colde in the Head.

IF your Beasts nosthrils runne continually, which is a signe of colde in the head; you shall take *Butter* and *Brimstone*, and mixing them together, annoint two long Goose-feathers therewith, and thrust them vp into the nosthrils of the Beast: and vse thus to doe euery morning till they leaue dropping.

Chap. XIII.

Of any swelling in a beast whatsoeuer.

IF your Beast haue any outward swelling, bathe it with *Oyle* and *Vinegar* exceeding hot, and it will asswadge it; but if the swelling be inward, then boile round *Aristolochia* in his water.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the worme in the taile.

THere is a worme which will breede in the taile of a beast, and doth not onely keepe him from feeding, but also eateth away the hayre of the taile, and disfigureth the beast. The cure is, to wash the taile in strong lye made of *vryne*, and *Ashwood ashes*, and that will kill the worme, and both heale and drie vp the soare.

Chap.

Chap. XV.

Of any Cough or shortnesse of breath in Cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with the Cough or shortnesse of breath, you shall giue him to drinke diuers Mornings together a spoonefull or two of *Tarre* dissolued in a quart of new *Milke*, and a head of *Garlicke* cleane pild and bruised.

Chap. XVI.

Of any impostume, bile or botch on a beast.

IF your beast be troubled with an impostume, bile or botch, you shall take *Lilly* roots, and boyle them in *Milke* till they be soft, so that you may make them like pap, then being very hot clap it to the sore, and then when it comes to be soft open it with a hot Iron, and let out the filth, then heale it vp with *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Oyle* mixt together.

Chap. XVII.

Of diseases in the sinewes, as weakenesse, stifnesse, or soreenesse.

IF you finde by the vnnimble going of your beast, that his sinewes are weake, shrunke or tender: Take *Mallowes* and *Cheekweed*, and boyle them in the dregs of *Ale* or in *Vrine*, and being very hot, lay it to the offended member, and it will comfort the sinewes.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the generall scabbe, particular scabbe, Itch, or scurfe in cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with some few scabs here and there on his body, you shall onely rub them off,

and annoynt the place with black *Sope* and *Tarre* mixt together, and it will heale them. But if the ſcab be vniuerſall ouer the body, and the ſcabbe mixt with a drie ſcurfe; then you ſhall firſt let the beaſt bloud, after rubbe off the ſcabs and ſcurfe till the skinne bleed, then waſh it with old *Vrine* and greene *Coporas* together, and after the bathing is drie, annoint the bodie with *Bores greaſe* and *Brimſtone* mingled together.

Chap. XIX.

Of the hide-bound or drie skinne in Cattell.

THis griefe commeth of ouer-much labour and euill keeping, and aboue all other beaſts your *Lincolneſhire* Oxen are ſubiect vnto it, the ſignes are a diſcoloured and hard skinne, with much leanneſſe: The cure is to let him bloud, and to giue him to drinke a quart of ſtrong *Ale* brewed with *Myrrhe*, and the powder of *Bay Berries*, or for want of the *Berries* the *Bay*-tree leaues, and then keepe him warme and feed him with *Hay* that is a little mow-burnt, and onely looketh red, but is not duſtie or mouldy, for that will get him an appetite to drinke, and drinking will looſen his skinne.

Chap. XX.

Of the diſeaſes in the Lungs, eſpecially the Lung-growne.

THe Lungs of a beaſt are much ſubiect to ſickeneſſe, as may appeare by much panting and ſhortneſſe of breath, the ſignes being a continuall cou-

coughing, but that which is before prescribed for the cough will cure all these, onely for a beast which is lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his side, which commeth through some extreame drought taken in the Summer season, and is knowne by the cough, hoarse or hollow coughing, you shal take a pinte of *Tanners Oze*, and mixe it with a pinte of new *Milke*, and one ounce of browne *Sugar Candy*, and giue it the beast to drinke, this hath beene found a very present cure.

Chap. XXI.

Of the biting with a mad-dogge, or any other venemous beast.

IF your beast be bitten with a mad-dogge, or any other venemous beast, you shall take *Plantaine*, and beat it in a morter with *Bolearmoniak*, *Sanguis draconis*, *Barly* meale, and the whites of *Egges*, and plaster-wise lay it vnto the sore, renewing it once in foureteene houres.

Chap. XXII.

Of the falling downe of the pallat of a beasts mouth.

LAbour and drought will make the pallat of a beasts mouth to fall downe, which you shall know by a certaine hollow chanking in his mouth, when he would eate, also by his sighing, and a desire to eate but cannot: The cure is; you shall cast the beast, and with your hand thrust it vp, then let him bloud in the pallate, and annoynt it with *Hony* and *Salt*; and put him to grasse, for he may eate no drie meate.

Chap.

Chap. XXIII.

Of any griefe or paine in the hoofe of a beaſt, and of the Foule.

TAke *Mugwort* and beate it in a morter with hard *Tallow*, and apply it to the hoofe of the beaſt, and it will take away any griefe whatſoeuer. But if he be troubled with that diſeaſe which is called the Foule, and commeth moſt commonly by treading in mans ordure, breeding a ſorenes and ſwelling betweene the cleyes, you ſhall for the cure, caſt the beaſt, and with a *Hay*-rope, rubbe him ſo hard betweene the ſame that you make him bleede, then annoynt the place with *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Kitchin* fee, mixt together, and keepe him out of the dirt, and he will ſoone be whole.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of Bruiſings in generall, of what part of the body ſoeuer they be.

TAke *Brokelempe* the leſſe, and frie it with *Tallow*, and ſo hot lay it to the bruiſe, and it will either expell it, or elſe ripen it, breake it, and heale it, as hath beene often approued.

Chap. XXV.

Of ſwallowing downe Hennes-dung, or any other poyſonous thing.

IF your beaſt haue ſwallowed downe *Hennes*-dung, *Horſe-leeches*, or any other poyſonous thing, you ſhall take a pinte of ſtrong *Vinegar*, and halfe ſo much *Oyle* or ſweete *Butter*, and two ſpoonefuls of *Treacle*,

Treacle, and mixing them together on the fire, giue it the beast warme to drincke, and it will cure him.

Chap. XXVI.

Of killing Lice or Ticks.

BEasts that are bred vp in woods vnder droppings of trees, or in barraine and vnwholesome places are much subiect to Lice, Ticks, and other vermine. The cure whereof is to annoynt their bodie with fresh *Grease*, *Pepper*, *Staue-saker*, and *Quicksiluer* beaten together till the *Quicksiluer* be slaine.

Chap. XXVII.

Of the Dewbolne, or generall Gargill.

HOw soeuer some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or generall Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling beginning at the neither part of the Dewlap, and if it be not preuented the swelling will ascend vpward to the throat of the beast, and then it is incurable; therefore for the preseruation of your beast, as soone as you see the swelling appeare, cast the beast, and slit the swel'd place of the Dewlap at least foure inches in length: then take a handfull of *Speare-grasse* or *Knot-grasse*, and thrusting it into the wound, stitch it vp close, then annoynt it with *Butter* and *Salt*, and so let it rot and weare away of it selfe: if you perceiue that his body be swel'd, which is a signe that the poyson is dispersi inwardly, then it shall be good to giue him a quart of *Ale* and *Rew* boyled together, and to chafe him vp and downe well, both before and after.

Chap. XXVIII.
Of the losse of the Cudde.

A Beast will many times through careleſneſſe in chawing, looſe his Cudde, and then mourne and leaue to eate: The cure whereof is, to take a little ſower *Leauen* and *Salt*, and beating it in a morter with mans *Vrine* and *Lome*, make a pritty bigge ball, and force him to ſwallow it downe, and it will recouer his Cudde.

Chap. XXIX.
Of killing of all ſorts of wormes, eyther in Oxe, Cow, or Calfe.

THere is nothing killeth wormes in the bodies of cattell ſooner then *Sauen* chopt ſmall and beaten with ſweet *Butter*, and ſo giuen in round bals to the beaſt, nor any thing maketh them voyd them ſo ſoone as ſweet *Wort*, and a little *Sope* mixt together and giuen the beaſt to drinke.

Chap. XXX.
Of the vomiting of Bloud.

THis diſeaſe commeth through rankneſſe of bloud, got in fruitfull paſtures after hard keeping; inſomuch that you ſhall ſee the bloud flow from their mouthes: The cure is, firſt to let the beaſt bloud, and then giue him to drinke *Bolearmoniacke* and *Ale* mixt together.

Chap. XXXI.

Of the Gout in Cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with the Gout, which you shall know by the sodaine swelling of his ioynts and falling againe, you shall take *Galingall* and boyle it in the dregs of *Ale* and sweet *Butter*, and pultis-wise lay it to the offended member.

Chap. XXXII.

Of milting of a beast.

MIlting, is when a beast will oft fall, and oft rise as he is at his labour, and cannot indure to stand any while together, proceedeth from some stroake or bruise eyther by cudgell or other blunt weapon: And the cure is, not to raise him sodainly, but to giue him *Ale* and some *Pitch* mixt together to drinke.

Chap. XXXIII.

Of prouoking a beast to pisse.

IF your beast cannot pisse, steepe *Smallage* in *Ale* a quart, and giue it him to drinke, and it presently helpeth.

Chap. XXXIIII.

Of the ouerflowing of the Gall in beasts.

THe ouerflowing of the Gall is euer knowne by the yellownesse of the skinne and the eyes of the beast: And the cure is, to giue him a quart of *Milke*, *Saffron*, and *Turmaricke* mixt together, to drinke after he hath beene let bloud, and so doe three mornings together.

Chap. XXXV.

Of a beast that is goared eyther with stake, or the horne of another beast.

TAke *Turpentine* and *Oyle*, and heate them on the coales, and then taint the wound therewith, and it will heale it.

Chap XXXVI.

Of a Cow that is whetherd.

THis disease is when a Cow after her caluing cannot cast her cleaning, and therefore to compell her to cast it, you shall take the iuyce of *Bettony*, *Mugwort*, and *Mallowes*, of each three spoonefuls, and mixe it with a quart of *Ale*, and giue it the beast to drinke: and also giue her to eate scorched *Barly*, and it will force her to auoid her burthen sodainly.

Chap. XXXVII.

Of drawing out Thorne or Stubbes.

TAke blacke *Snayles* and blacke *Sope*, and beat them to a salue, and apply them to the sore, and it will draw the griefe to be apparant.

Chap. XXXVIII.

Of purging of Cattell.

THere is nothing doth purge a best so naturally, as the greene weedie grasse which groweth in Orchards vnder trees; nor any medicine doth purge them better then *Tarre*, *Butter*, and *Sugar-Candy* mixt together, and giuen in bals as big as a Hennes Egge.

Chap.

Chap. XXXIX.

Of being ſhrew runne, or ſhrew bitten.

A Shrew Mouſe, which is a Mouſe with ſhort vneuen legges, and a long head, like a Swines, is a venemous thing, and if it bite a beaſt, the ſore will ſwell, and rankle, and put the beaſt in danger; but if it onely runne ouer a beaſt it feebleth his hinder parts, and maketh him vnable to goe: the cure then for being ſhrew bitten, is the ſame which is formerly ſhewed for the biting of other venemous beaſts: but if he be ſhrew runne, you ſhall onely draw him vnder, or beate him with, a Bramble which groweth at both ends in the Furrowes of Corne lands.

Chap. XL.

Of faintneſſe in labour.

IF your beaſt in his labour, and heate of the day, chaunce to faint, you ſhall looſe him, and driue him to the running ſtreame to drinke, and then giue him two or three *Oſpines* full of partcht *Barley* to eate, and he will labour freſh againe.

Chap. XLI.

Of breeding Milke in a Cow.

IF your Cow after her caluing cannot let downe her Milke, you ſhall giue her a quart of ſtrong poſſet Ale, mixt with *Annis-ſeedes*, and *Coliander ſeeds*, beaten to powder, to drinke euery morning, and it will not onely make her Milke ſpring, but alſo increaſe it wonderfully.

Chap. XLII.

Of bones out of ioynt, or bones broken.

IF any beast haue a bone broken, or misplaced, after you haue set it right, and in his true place; you shall wrappe a plaister about it, made of *Burgundie Pitch*, *Tallow*, and *Linseede-Oyle*, and then splint it, and let it remaine vnbound fifteene dayes.

Chap. XLIII.

Of the rot in beasts.

IF your Beast be subiect to rottennesse, which you may know by his leannesse, mislike, and continuall scouring behinde; you shall take *Bay-berries*, beaten to powder, *Myrrhe*, *Iuye leaues*, *Elder leaues*, and *Feather-fewe*, a good lumpe of drie *Clay*, and *Bay salt*, mixe these together in strong *Vrine*, and being warme giue the Beast halfe a pinte thereof to drinke, and it will knit and preserue them.

Chap. XLIIII.

Of the Pantas.

THE *Pantas* is a very faint disease; and maketh a beast to sweat, shake, and pant much. The cure is, to giue him in *Ale* and *Vrine* mixt together a little *Soote*, and a little *Earning* to drinke, two or three mornings before you labour him.

Chap.

Chap. XLV.

Of all manner of wounds in beasts.

TO cure any wound in Beasts giuen by Edge-toole, or otherwise, where the skinne is broke; take *Hoggesgrease*, *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Waxe*, of each like quantitie; and a quarter so much *Verdigrease*, and melt them all together into one Salue, and apply it to the wound, by spreading it vpon a cloath, and it will heale it without breeding any rancke, or dead flesh.

The end of the Bull, Oxe, Cow, and Calfe.

Of

Of Sheepe.

Chapter I.

Of Sheepe in generall, their vse, choyse, shape, and preseruation.

TO enter into any long discourse of the praise or profit of Sheep, or to showe my reading by relation of the Sheepe of other Countries, were friuolous, because I am to write much in a very little Paper; and I speake onely to my Countrymen the English, who desire to know and learne their owne profit. Know then, that whosoeuer will stocke himselfe with good Sheepe, must looke vnto the nature of the Soyle in which he liueth: for Sheepe, according to the Earth and Ayre in which they liue, doe alter their natures and properties: the barraine Sheepe becomming good in good soiles, and the good Sheepe barraine in euill soiles.

Of staples of wooll.

If then you desire to haue Sheepe of a curious fine Staple of Wooll, from whence you may draw a thread

as

as fine as silke, you shall see such in *Herefordshire*, about *Lempster* side, and other speciall parts of that Countrie; in that part of *Worstershire*, ioyning vpon *Shropshire*, and many such like places, yet these Sheep are very little of bone, blacke faced, and beare a very little burthen. The sheepe vpon *Cotsall* hils are of better bone, shape and burthen, but their Staple is courser and deeper. The Sheepe in that part of *Worstershire*, which ioyneth on *Warwickshire*, and many parts of *Warwickeshire*, all *Leycestershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, most part of *Northamptonshire*; and that part of *Nottinghamshire* which is exempt from the Forrest of Sherwood, beareth a large boned Sheepe, of the best shape and deepest Staple; chiefly if they be Pasture Sheep; yet is their wooll much courser then those of *Cotsall*. *Lincolneshire*, especially in the Salt Marshes, haue the largest sheepe, but not the best Wooll, for their legges and bellies are long and naked, and their Staple is courser then any of the other: the Sheepe in *Yorkeshire* and so Northward, are of reasonable bigge bone, but of a staple, rough and hairy; and the *Welch* sheepe are of all the worst, for they are both little and of worse staple; and indeed, are praised onely in the dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

If now, knowing the natures and properties of the sheepe of euery Countrie, you goe about to stocke your ground, bee sure to bring your Sheepe from a worser Soyle to a better, and not from a better to a worse. The Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to

Of the choice of Sheepe.

Of the Leare.

to bee respected: the red Leare is held the best, the Duskish, inclining to a little rednesse, is tollerable, but the white or durtie Leare starke naught. In the choyce therefore of your Sheepe, chuse the biggest boned, with the best wooll; the staple being soft, greasie, well curled, and close together, so that a man shall haue much adoe to part it with his fingers. These Sheepe, besides the bearing of the best burthen, are alwayes the best Butchers ware, and goe sooneſt away in the Market. Therefore, in the choyse of Sheep for your breed, haue a principall respect to your Rammes, for they euer marre or make a flocke: let them then, as neere as you can, haue these properties or shapes. First, large of body in euery generall part, with a long body, and a large belly; his forehead would be broad, round, and well rising; a cheerefull large eye, straight short nosthrils, and a very small muzell, by no meanes any hornes; for the dodded Sheepe is the best breeder, and his issue neuer dangereth the Dame in yeaning, as the horned Sheepe doe: besides, those Sheepe which haue no hornes are of such strength of heade, that they haue oft beene seene to kill those Sheepe which haue the largest hornes and best wrinkled: a Sheepe would haue a large vpright necke, somewhat bending like the necke of a Horse, a very broad backe, round buttockes, a thicke taile, and short iointed legges, small, cleane and nimble; his wooll would be thicke, and deepe, couering his body and belly all ouer; also, all his face, and euen to his nosthrils, and so downewards to his very knees and hinder houghes. And thus, according

The shape of a Sheepe.

ding to the ſhape, properties and ſoyle, from whence you chuſe your Rammes chuſe the reſt of your flocke alſo.

The beſt time for your Ewes to bring forth their young ones, is, if they be Paſter-Sheepe, about the latter ende of *Aprill*, and ſo vntill the beginning of *Iune*; but if they be Field ſheepe, then from the beginning of *Ianuarie* till the end of *March*, that their Lambes may be ſtrong and able before *May* day, to follow their Dams ouer the rough Fallowe lands, and water-furrowes, which weake Lambs are not able to doe; and although to yeane thus earely in the winter, when there is no graſſe ſpringing, and the ſharpeneſſe of the weather alſo be dangerous, yet the Huſbandman muſt prouide ſhelter and ſweet fodder, and the Shepheard with great vigilance be ſtirring at all howers to preuent euils, for the reaſons before ſhewed: and though the Ewe at the firſt bee ſcant of Milke, yet as the warme weather increaſeth, and the graſſe beginneth to ſpring, ſo will her Milke ſpring alſo. When Ewes ſhould bring forth.

Now for your Lambes: about *Michaelmaſſe* you ſhall ſeparate the male from the female; and hauing choſen out the worthieſt, which you meane to keepe for Rammes, put them aſide, and then gueld the reſt, which euery orderly Shepheard can doe ſufficiently; for there is no danger in guelding young Lambes. The firſt yeere a male Lambe is called a weather-Hogge, and a female Lambe an Ewe-Hogge: the ſecond yeere the male is a weather, and the female a Theafe, and then ſhe may be put to the Ramme; but Ordering of Lambes.

if you let her goe ouer that yeere alſo, then ſhee is a double Theaſe, and will both her ſelfe be the goodlieſt Sheep, and alſo bring forth the goodlieſt Lambe; whence it comes, that the beſt Sheepe-maſters make more account of their double Theafes then of any other breeder.

Needful obſeruations.

You ſhall obſerue neuer to ſheare your Lambes till they be full Hogs: you ſhall euer waſh three dayes before you ſheare: the beſt time of ſhearing is from *Iune* to *Auguſt*, Ewes are euer good breeders from three yeeres old till tenne: Rammes are good riders from foure yeres old till their mouthes breake. If you would haue your Ewes bring forth Male Lambes, note when the North winde bloweth, and driuing your Flocke againſt the winde: let your Rammes ride as they goe, and this will make the Ewes conceiue Male Lambes: ſo likewiſe, if you would haue female Lambes, put your Rammes to the Ewes when the winde bloweth out of the South.

The preſeruation of Sheepe.

Now for the generall preſeruation of Sheepe, feed them as much as you can vpon high grounds, which are dried and fruitfull, the graſſe ſweet, yet ſo ſhort that it muſt be got with much labour: but if you muſt force perforce feed vpon lowe and moyſt grounds, which are infectious, you ſhall not bring your ſheepe from the Fold (for I now ſpeake to the honeſt Engliſh Husbandman) vntill the Sunne be riſen, and that his beames beginne to draw the dewe from the Earth; then hauing let them forth, driue them to their place of feed, and there, with your dogge, chaſe them vp and downe till they be wearie, and then let them either

ther feed or take their reſt, which they pleaſe: this chaſing, firſt, beateth away mill-dewes, and all other dewes from the earth, as alſo thoſe webbes, kelles, and flakes which lying on the earth, and a ſheepe licking vp, doe breede rottenneſſe: alſo, this chaſing ſtirreth vp that naturall heate in a ſheepe, which drinketh vp, and waſteth the abundance of moyſture, which elſe would turne to rottenneſſe. Beſides, a ſheepe being thus chaſed and wearied, will fall to his food more deliberately, and not with ſuch greedineſſe as otherwiſe he would, and alſo make choyce of that meat which is beſt for his health. If a ſhepheard once in a moneth, or alwaies when he hath occaſion to handle his ſheepe, rubbe their mouthes with *Bay Salt*, it is an excellent preſeruatiue againſt all manner of ſickneſſe, and very comfortable for a ſheepe alſo: for, a ſheepe will very well liue, and not abate of his fleſh by rubbing his mouth once a day with *Bay Salt* onely. Now, for as much as, notwithſtanding theſe principles, a ſheep falleth into many infirmities, hereafter followeth the ſeuerall cures of all manner of diſeaſes.

Chap. II.

The ſignes to know a ſound ſheepe, and an vnſound ſheepe.

IF a ſheepe be ſound and perfit, his eye will be bright and cheerefull, the white pure without ſpot, and the ſtrings red, his gummes alſo will be red, his teeth white and euen, his skinne on his brisket will be red, and ſo will each ſide betwixt his body and his ſhoul-

der where wooll growes not, his skinne in generall will be looſe, his wooll faſt, his breath long, and his feete not hot; but if he be vnſound, then theſe ſignes will haue contrary faces, his eyes will be heauy, pale, and ſpotted, his breaſt and gummes white, his teeth yellow and foule, and his wooll when it is pulled will eaſily part from his body; and when he is dead open him and you ſhall finde his belly full of water, his fat yellow, his Liuer putrified, and his fleſh moyſt and watriſh.

Chap. III.

Of ſickeneſſe in generall, or the Feauer amongſt ſheepe.

CHange of paſture is a great cure for ſicke ſheepe, yet if you finde any more particularly troubled then the reſt: Take *Pulioll* royall, and ſtamping it, mixe the iuyce with *Water* and *Vinegar* the quantity of halfe a pinte, and giue it the ſheepe with a horne luke warme; and by no meanes let the ſheepe be much chaft: alſo in theſe ſickneſſes the ſhepheard muſt haue a great care to note from whence the diſeaſe groweth, if it proceed from cold, then to driue his ſheepe to ſhelter, if from heat, then to feed them in ſhady and coole places.

Chap. IIII.

Of the generall Scab or Itch in ſheepe.

THis generall Scabba or Itch in ſheepe is of all diſeaſes the moſt common amongſt them, proceeding from raynie and wet weather, which falling vpon their skinnes, if they happen to be chaft or hea-

ted after, they presently breake forth into the scabbe, which you shall know by a white filthy scurfe sticking vpon their skins: and the most vsuall medicine for the same, which all shepheards vse, is to annoynt the place with *Tarre* and fresh *Grease* mixt together, but if vpon the first appearance of the Itch, you steepe *Puliott Royall* in water, and wash the skinne therewith, it will keepe them from running into the scabbe.

Chap. V.

Of killing Maggots in sheepe.

IF a sheepe be troubled with Maggots, you shall take *Goose-grease*, *Tarre*, and *Brimstone*, and mixe them together on the fire, and then annoynt the place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

Chap. VI.

Of the red water.

THe red water is a poysonous disease in sheepe, offending the heart, and is indeed as the pestilence amongst other cattell: therefore when you finde any of your sheepe infected therewith, you shall first let him bloud in the foote betweene the clawes, and also vnder the tayle, and then lay to the sore places *Rew* or *Wormewood* beaten with bay *Salt*, and it helpeth.

Chap VII.

Of Lung-sicke, or any Cough or Cold.

IF your sheepe be troubled with any sickneſſe in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing and shortneſſe of breath, you shall take *Tussilaginis* and *Lungwort*

Lungwort, and ſtamping them, ſtraine the iuyce into a little *Hony* and *Water*, and giue it the ſheepe to drinke.

Chap. VIII.

Of the worme in the Claw of the ſheepe or in any other part.

THis Worme breedeth commonly before, between the clawes of the foote: but whereſoeuer it breedeth, it is knowne by the head, which is like a tuft of haire, and will ſticke forth in a bunch. The cure is, to ſlit the foot, and draw out the worme without breaking it: and then annoynt the place with *Tarre* and *Tallow* mixt together, for *Tarre* ſimply of it ſelfe will draw too much.

Chap. IX.

Of the wildfire in Sheepe.

THis diſeaſe which is called the wildfire is a very infectious ſickneſſe, and will indanger the whole flocke; but howſoeuer incurable it is held, yet it is certaine, that if you take *Cheruile*, and ſtamping it with old *Ale*, make a ſalue thereof, and annoynt the ſore therewith, it will kill the fire, and ſet the ſheepe ſafe: and, though ſome, for this diſeaſe, bury the firſt infected ſheepe aliue, with his heeles vpward, before the ſheepe Coat doore, yet this medicine hath beene euer found more effectuall.

Chap. X.

Of the diſeaſes of the Gall, as Choller, Iaundiſe, and ſuch like.

THeſe diſeaſes are knowne by the yellowneſſe of the ſheepes skinne: And the cure is, to take *Plantaine* and

and *Lettice*, and ſtamping them together, mixe their iuyce with *Vinegar*, and giue halfe a pinte to a ſheepe to drinke.

Chap. XI.

Of the tough fleame or ſtoppings in ſheepe.

IF your ſheepe be ſtopt in the head, breaſt, or weſſand, eyther with tough fleame or other cold humours, which you ſhall know by the running of the noſthrils, then take the pouder of *Puliol-royall*, and mixing it with clarified *Hony*, diſſolue it in warme water the quantity of halfe a pinte, and giue it the ſheepe to drinke, and it will looſen the fleame.

Chap. XII.

Of broken bones in ſheepe, or bones out of ioynt.

IF your ſheepe chance to breake a legge, or haue any other bone miſplaced, you ſhall after you haue ſet it ſtraight and right againe: firſt bathe it with *Oyle* and *Wine*, and then dipping a cloth in molten *Patch-greaſe*, roule it about, and ſplint it as occaſion ſhall ſerue, and ſo let it remaine nine daies, and then dreſſe it againe, and at the end of the next nine daies, the ſheepe will be able to goe.

Chap. XIII.

Of any ſickeneſſe in Lambes.

IF your Lambe be ſicke, you ſhall giue it *Mares-milke*, or *Goats-milke*, or the one dammes *Milke* mixt with water to drinke, and keepe it very warme.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the Sturdy, Turning-euill, or More-found.

THeſe diſeaſes proceed from ranckeneſſe of bloud, which offendeth the brayne and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the ſheepe bloud in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the noſthrils, then to rubbe the places with young *Nettles* bruiſed.

Chap. XV.

Of diſeaſes in the eyes, as the Haw, dimneſſe, or any ſoreneſſe.

IF your ſheepe haue any imperfection in his eyes, you ſhall droppe the iuyce of *Selandine* into them, and it is a preſent helpe.

Chap. XVI.

Of water in a ſheepes belly.

IF a ſheepe haue water in his belly betweene the outward fleſh and the rimme, then you may ſafely aduenture to let it forth by making a little hole through the fleſh, and putting in a quill, but if it be betweene the rimme and the bagge, then it is incurable; for you may by no meanes cut the rimme aſunder: when the water is let forth, you ſhall ſtitch vp the hole, and annoynt it with *Tarre* and *Butter* mixt together. This water if it remaine in the bodie will rot the ſheepe.

Chap. XVII.

Of the tagd or belt ſheepe.

A Sheepe is ſaid to be tagd or belt, when by a continuall ſquirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth

rayeth his tayle, in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth, and breedeth the scabbe therein. The cure is, with a paire of sheares to cut away the tags, and to lay the sore bare and raw, and then to throw earth dried vpon it, and after that *Tarre* and *Goose-grease* mixt together.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the Poxe in sheepe.

THe Poxe in sheepe are small red pimples like purples rising on the skinne, and they are infectious. The cure is, to take *Rosemary* and boyle the leaues in *Vinegar*, and bathe the sores therewith, and it will heale them, change of pasture is good for this disease, and you shall also separate the sicke from the sound.

Chap. XIX.

Of the wood-euill or Crampe.

THis disease is a weakenesse or strayning of the sinewes, got by colds and surfets: it is very mortall, and will runne through a whole flocke. The cure is, to take *Cinkfoyle* or *Fiue-leau'd* grasse, and boyle it in wine, and giue the sheepe a pinte thereof to drinke, and keepe him warme, and chafe his legges with *Oyle* and *Vinegar*.

Chap. XX.

Of making an Ewe to loue her owne Lambe, or any other Ewes lambe.

IF an Ewe grow vnnaturall, and will not take to her Lambe after she hath yeand it, you shall take a little

of the cleane of the Ewe, which is the bed in which the Lambe lay, and force the Ewe to eate it, or at leſt chew it in her mouth, and ſhe will fall to loue it naturally: but if an Ewe haue caſt her Lambe, and you would haue her take to another Ewes Lambe, you ſhall take that Lambe which is dead, and with it rubbe and dawbe the liue Lambe all ouer; and ſo put it to the Ewe, and ſhe will take as naturally to it as if it were her owne.

Chap. XXI.

Of licking vp poyſon.

IF a ſheepe chance to licke vp any poyſon, you ſhall perceiue it by a ſodaine ſwelling and reeling of the ſheepe. And the cure is, as ſoone as you ſee it ſtagger, to open the mouth, and you ſhall finde one or moe bliſters vpon the tongue roots, you ſhall preſently breake them with your fingers, and rubbe them with *Earth* or *Sage*, and then piſſe in the ſheepes mouth, and it will doe well.

Chap. XXII.

Of Lambes yeaned ſicke.

IF a Lambe be yeaned ſicke and weake, the Shepheard ſhall fold it vp warme in his Cloake, blow into the mouth of it, and then drawing the dammes dugges ſquirt *Milke* into the mouth of it.

Chap. XXIII.

Of making an Ewe to be eaſily deliuered.

IF an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeane her Lambe, you ſhall take *Balſaminte* or *Horſe-mint*, and

and put either the iuyce or powder of it into a little ſtrong Ale, and giue it the Ewe to drinke, and ſhe will yeane preſently.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of teeth looſe.

IF a Sheepes teeth be looſe, let him blood in his gummes, and vnder his taile, and then rubbe his teeth with *Earth*, *Salt*, and *Sage*.

Chap. XXV.

Of increaſing Milke in Ewes.

NOthing increaſeth Milke in Ewes more then change of Paſture and feeding: driuing them one while to the Hils, another while to the Valleyes: and where the Graſſe is ſweeteſt, and the Sheepe eateth with beſt appetite, there ſee you continue longeſt: for touching giuing them *Fitches*, *Dill*, *Annis ſeedes*, and ſuch like, this change of ground will make milke ſpring much better.

Chap. XXVI.

Of the Staggers, or leaſe ſickeneſſe in Lambes, or elder Sheepe.

THE Staggers is ingendred in Sheep by ſurfetting on Oake leaues, Hathorne leaues, or ſuch like, which Lambes are very apt vnto: it is a colde corrupt blood, or fleame, gathered together about the braine: and indeed is ſuddenly mortall. The beſt cure is, to take *Aſafetida*, and diſſolue it in warme water, and put the quantitie of halfe a ſpoonefull into each eare

of the Sheepe or Lambe, and it is a present remedie.

Chap. XXVII.

Of wormes in the guttes of Sheepe or Lambes.

SHeepe are as subiect to wormes in their guts and stomackes as any other cattell whatsoeuer, which you shall know by beating of their bellies with their feete, and by looking continually at their bellies. The cure is, to take the leaues of *Coliander*, and to stamp them, and then mixing the iuyce thereof with Hony, to giue it the Sheepe to drinke, and then chase him a little, and keepe him two or three howres fasting.

Chap. XXVIII.

Of the losse of the Cudde.

THat which helpeth the losse of the Cudde in Oxe or Cow, the same is a present remedie for sheepe, and is spoke of before in a former Chapter.

Chap. XXIX.

Of sauing Sheepe from the rot.

THis disease of rottennesse is the cruellest of all other amongst Sheepe, and extendeth his violence ouer all the flocke; nay, ouer Townesships and Countries: and though it bee held of most men incureable, yet good gouernement, and this receit I shall deliuer you, will not onely preuent it, but preserue your Sheepe safe: therefore, as soone as you perceiue that any of your Sheepe are tainted, you shall take *Adraces*; which is a certaine Salt, gathered from the

salt

ſalt Marches, in the heat of Sommer, when the tide going away, and leauing certaine drops of ſalt water on the graſſe, then the violent heat of the Sunne turnes it to ſalt: and to ſpeake briefely, all ſalt made by violence of the Sunnes heat onely, is taken for *Adraces*, of which there is infinite ſtore in *Spaine*. With this *Adraces* rubbe the mouthes of all your Sheepe once a weeke, and you ſhall neuer need to feare the rotting of them, for it hath beene well tried; and, as I imagine, the experiment was found out from this ground. It is a rule, and well knowne at this day in *Lincolneſhire*, and in *Kent*, that vpon the ſalt Marſhes ſheepe did neuer die of the rot; no other reaſon being knowne therefore, but the licking vp of that ſalt, and without doubt, it is moſt infallible and moſt eaſie.

Chap. XXX.

A few precepts for the Shepheard.

IT is meet that euery good and carefull Shepheard know what food is good for Sheepe, what hurtfull; that following the one, and eſchewing the other, hee may euer keepe his Cattell in health. The graſſe that is moſt wholeſome for ſheepe, is that which hath growing in it good ſtore of *Mellilot*, *Clauer*, *Selfe-heale*, *Cynckefoile*, *Brome*, *Pympernell*, and white *Henband*.

The graſſe which is vnwholeſome for Sheepe, is that which hath growing amongſt it, *Spearewort*, *Pennywort*, or *Penny-graſſe*, and any weeds which grow from inundations or ouerflowes of water; likewiſe, Knot graſſe is not good, nor Meldewd graſſe. Of all rots the hungar-rot is the worſt, for it both putifieth the

flesh

flesh and skinne, and this is most incident to field-Sheepe, for to Pasture Sheepe it neuer happneth. The next rot to it, is the Pelt-rot, which commeth by great store of raine, immediately after a Sheepe is new shorne, which meldewing the skinne, corrupteth the body; and this also is most incident to field-sheepe, which want shelter.

There bee little white Snailes which a Sheepe will licke vp, and they will soone rot him.

There will grow vpon an Ewes teats little drie scabs, which will stop the Milke; when the Lambes sucke, the Shepheard must haue care to pull them away.

A Sheepe will haue a bladder of water vnder his chinne sometimes, which the Shepheard must be carefull to let out and lance, or the Sheep will not prosper.

It is good not to sheare Sheep before Midsommer, for the more he sweateth in his wooll the better and more kindly is it.

If you will know the age of your Sheepe, looke in his mouth, and when hee is one sheare hee will haue two broad teeth afore, when he is two sheare, hee will haue foure broad teeth afore; when hee is three, hee will haue sixe, and when he is foure sheare, hee will haue eight; and after those yeeres his mouth will begin to breake: for, touching that rule of the euenesse and vneuennesse of the mouth, it is vncertaine, and faileth vpon many occasions.

The end of the Sheepe.

Of

Of Goates.

Chapter I.

Of Goates, and of their Nature.

SEeing Goates are not of any generall vse in our Kingdome, but onely nouriſhed in ſome wilde and barraine places, where Cattell of better profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountainous parts of *Wales*, in the barrainneſt parts of *Cornewall* and *Deuonſhire*, on *Malborne* hilles, and ſome few about the *Peake*: I will not ſtand vpon any large diſcourſe, but as briefly as I can giue you their natures and cures. You ſhall then know, that the Goate is a beaſt of a hot, ſtrong, and luſtie conſtitution; eſpecially, in the act of generation, that they exceede all other Cattell: they delight to liue in Mountaines that be high, craggie, and full of Buſhes, Bryers, and other wood; they will feed in any plaine paſtures, but their ſpeciall delight is in

The nature of Goates.

brouſing vpon trees, they are ſo nimble of foote, that they will goe in places of the greateſt danger. The profit which commeth from them, is their Milke, which is an excellent reſtoratiue, & their Kids which are a daintie Veniſon.

His ſhape. For the ſhape of the Goate: hee would haue a large body, and well hayred, great legs, vpright ioints, not bending, a neeke plaine & ſhort, a head ſmall and ſlender, large hornes, and bending, a bigge eye, and a long beard, & his colour white, blacke, or pyde. Some doe vſe to ſheare them, to make rough mantles on; but it is not ſo with vs in *England*. The ſhee Goate would haue large teats, and big vdder, hanging eares, and no hornes, as they haue in many places.

The ordering of Goates. Theſe Goates would bee kept in ſmall flockes, or heards, as not aboue a hundred in a heard: they muſt in the heat of ſommer haue much ſhade, ſo in the winter likewiſe much ſhelter, for they can neither endure extreamitie of heate nor cold; eſpecially, the violence of winter, for that will make the ſhee Goate caſt her Kidde, or bring it forth vntimely. They loue Maſt well, but yet you muſt giue them other food to mixe with it. The beſt time to let the male and female goe together, is about the beginning of *December*. If you houſe Goates in the winter, let them haue no litter to lye on, but the floore paued, or grauelled, for otherwiſe their owne heate will annoy them: they muſt alſo be kept very cleanely, for they can endure no filthy ſauours. For the young Kids, you ſhall in all poynts order them as you doe your Lambes. Now, for their preſeruation; if they be ſuffered to goe and chuſe

their

their owne foode, they are to themselues so good phisitions, that they will seldome or neuer be troubled with any inward sickenesse; onely the vnnaturall excesse of their lust maketh them grow soone olde, and so both past vse and profit. For those particular diseases which accidentally fall vpon them, here followeth the cures.

Chap. II.

Of the pestilence in Goates, or any inward and hidden sickenesse.

IF you perceiue your Goates to droope, or looke with sullen or sad countenance, it is an assured signe of sickenesse; but if they foame or lather at the mouth, then it is a signe of Pestilence. The cure is, first, to seperate them from the sound, then to let them blood, and giue them the Buds and Leaues of *Celodine*, with rushes and reeds to eate, and it is a present remedie.

Chap. III.

Of the dropsie in Goates.

GOates are very much subiect vnto the Dropsie, through the excesse drinking of water; the signe whereof is a great inflamation and heate in the skin: the cure is, to seeth *Wormewood* in Water and Salt, and giue a pinte thereof to the Goate to drinke diuers mornings, for to slit, and let out the water vnder the shoulder is not so certaine and safe a cure.

Chap. IIII.

Of stopping the teats.

THere will ingender in the teats of Goats a certaine tough hard fleame which will stop the Milke

from issuing; which to cure, you shall with your finger and your thumbe pull it away, and then annoint the place with *Hony*, and the *Goates Milke* mixt together.

Chap. V.

Of Goates that cannot Kidde.

GOates, aboue other Cattell, are troubled with hardnesse in Kidding, by reason that if they bee chafed or hunted, their Kids will turne in their bellies: the remedie then to preserue them from that danger, is to keepe them quiet and vntroubled vntill they haue Kidded.

Chap. VI.

Of the tetter, or drie scabbes in Goates.

TO heale any Tetter, or drie scabbe in Goates, take *blacke Sope*, *Tarre*, *Hogges grease*, and *Brimstone*; mixe them well together, and annoint the sores therewith, and it will heale them.

Chap. VII.

Of guelding Kiddes in the Sommer season.

KIds being guelt in the Sommer season, as those which are late Kidded must necessarily be; the Flie will be so busie with the soare, that with their blowings they will breede such store of Maggots in the wound, that it will indanger their liues: to defend them then from such annoyance of the Flie, you shall take, *Soote*, *Tarre*, and thicke *Creame*, and mixe them well together, and annoint the wound therewith, and it will both heale it, and keepe the Flie away.

Chap.

Chap. VIII.
Of the Itch in Goats.

IF your Goats be troubled with an Itch, so that they cannot feede for clawing and biting themselues, you shall wash their skinnes with old *Chamber-lye*, and greene *Coporas* well boylde together, and it will slay the Itch.

Chap. IX.
Of the Tuell stopping in Goats.

GOats when they are sucking on their dammes, or when they are new kidded, will commonly haue a great laxe or squirt, so that the ordure which commeth from them if it be not well cleansed and taken from them, it will with their owne naturall heates so bake and drie, that it will stop vp their Tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not holpen the Kidde will die. The cure is, to cleanse the place, and open the Tuell, and then put into it an inch or there about of a small *Candles* end dipt in *Hony*, and then annoynt all the Tuell ouer with *Capons* grease.

Chap. X.
Of the Staggers or Reeling euill in Goats.

IF your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling euill, which is a disease bred in them by the violent heate of the Sunne, you shall take *Bay Salt* and *Verdiuyce*, and mixe them together, and giue the Goat halfe a pinte thereof to drinke; or

else take *Houſe-leeke*, and *Dragons*, of each a like, ſome grounds of *Ale*, with a little new *Milke*, ſtampe the hearbs, and then tayle them together, then put thereto a fewe *Geues* groſſely beaten, and then boyle it againe, then coole it, and giue the ſicke Goate three or foure ſpoonefuls thereof to drincke, and it will cure her. Now for any other infirmities which ſhall happen vnto Goates, you may cure them with the ſame medicines which you cure ſheepe, for their natures doe not much differ.

The end of the Goate.

Of

Of Swine.

Chapter. I.

Of all manner of Swine, their natures, vse, shapes, and preseruations.

ALthough Swine are accounted troublesome, noysome, vnruly, and great rauenours, as indeed their natures are not much differing from such qualities, yet the vtilitie and profit of them, will easily wipe away those offences; for to speake truely of the Swine, he is the Husbandmans best scauenger, and the Huswifes most wholesome sinke, for his foode and liuing is by that which would else rot in the yard make it beastly, and breed no good meanure, or being cast downe the ordinary sinke in the house breed noysome smels, corruption, and infection: for from the Husband-man he taketh Pulse, Chaffe, Barne-dust, Mans-ordure, Garbage, and the weeds of his yard; and from the Huswife her Draffe, Swillings, Whey, washing of Tubs, and such like,

like, with which he will liue and keepe a good ſtate of body, very ſufficiently, and though he is accounted good in no place but the diſh onely, yet there he is ſo louely and ſo wholeſome that all other faults may be borne with. He is by nature greedy, giuen much to roote vp grounds, and teare downe fences, he is very lecherous, and in that act tedious and brutiſh: he is ſubiect to much anger, and the ſight of the Boares is exceeding mortall: they can by no meanes indure ſtormes, windes, or foule weather, they are excellent obſeruers of their owne homes, and exceeding great louers one of another: ſo that they will die vpon any beaſt that offendeth their fellowes.

The nature of the Swine.

Now touching the choyſe of Swine, you ſhall vnderſtand that no Country in England breedeth naturally better Swine one then another, but if the race and keeping be alike, the proportion and goodneſſe will be alike: therefore in the choyſe of your Swine, chiefly the Boares and Sowes which you breed of, let them be long and large of body, deepe ſided, and deepe bellied, thicke thighes, and ſhort legs, for though the long legged Swine appeare a goodly beaſt, yet he but couſeneth the eye, and is not ſo profitable to the Butcher: high clawes, thicke necke, a ſhort and ſtrong groyne, and a good thicke chine well ſet with ſtrong briſtles: the colour is beſt which is all of one peece, as all white, or all ſanded, the pyde are the worſt and moſt apt to take the meazels, the blacke is tollerable, but our Kingdome through his coldneſſe findeth them ſeldome.

Of the choyſe and ſhape of Swine.

The vſe and profit of Swine is onely (as the Huſ-

The vſe and profit of Swine.

bandman

bandman saith) for the roofe, which is Bacon, for the spit which is Porke, Sowse and Puddings, and for breede, which is their Pigs onely. To haue too many Sowes in a yard is not good for their increase, and bringing forth is so great, that they will for want of food eate one another: A Sow will bring forth Pigs three times in the yeere, namely at the end of euery tenne weekes, and the numbers are great, which they will bring forth: for I haue knowne one Sow haue twenty Pigs at one litter, twelue, fourteene, and sixteene are very common; yet a Sow can bring vp no more Pigs then she hath Teats, therefore looke how many she hath, and so many Pigs preserue of the best, the rest cast away, or put to other Sowes which want, yet giue sucke. A Sow will bring Pigs from one yeere old till she be seauen yeeres old: The Pigs which you reare after you haue chosen the best for Bores or Sowes, to breed on, geld the rest both males and females: the males will make goodly Hogs, which are excellent Bacon or Porke, and the females which are called spayd-guilts, will doe the like; and breed a great deale more grease in their bodies, whence it comes that the Husbandman esteems one spayd Guilt before two Hogs. Young shots which are Swine of three quarters, or but one yeere old are the daintiest Porke.

Now for the preseruation of Swine, it is contayned in their gouernment and food, and is all that belongeth to the office of the Swineheard. The orderliest feeding of Swine is (when you keepe them, but in good state of body, and not seeke to fat them) in

the Morning earely when you vnstie them is to giue them Draffe, Pulse, or other garbage, with swillings, in their troughes, and when they haue eaten it, to driue them to the field, where they may graze and roote for their food: and of grounds the soft marish and moorish grounds are the best, where they may get the roots of Sedge, Reeds, Rushes, Knot-grasse, and such like, which is wholesome for Swine: and at the fall of the Leafe it is good to driue them to hedges, where they may get Hawes, Heps, Sloes, Crabs, or such like fruit, which is also very wholesome: and the poorer sort will gather these fruits, and keepe them safe to feed their Swine with all the Winter. When Euening commeth, you shall driue your Swine home, and then filling their troughes with Draffe and Swilling, let them fill their bellies, and then stye them vp, so shall you keepe them from doing other hurt or iniuries. If once in a fortnight you mixe with your Swillings some *Radle*, or red *Oaker*, it will preserue them wonderfully from Meazels and all inward infection. And thus much for the generall discourse of Swines: Now I will proceed, to their particular infirmities, and other businesses.

Chap II.

Of the Feauer, or any hidden sickneſſe in Swine.

THere is no beast maketh his sickneſſe so apparant as the Swine, for when he findeth any griefe or distemperature in his body, he presently droopeth, forsakes his meat, and will not eat till he finde in himselfe a perfect recouery: Therefore when you shall so finde him

him to forsake his meate, you shall first let him bloud vnder his tayle, and vnder his eares, and if they bleed not freshly enough, you shall beate them with a small sticke, and that will bring forth the bloud; then wrap about the wounds the barke of a yong *Osier*, and then keepe him warme, and giue him to drinke warme *Swillings*, well mixt with *Barly* meale, and red *Oaker*.

Chap. III.

Of the Murren, Pestilence, or Catharre in Swine.

These diseases being all of one nature are very much incident to Swine, and spring from many grounds, as from corruption of bloud ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butchers garbage, and many times by eating too ranke grasse, where in is much young *Hemlocke*; the particular signes are, moyst eyes, and their heads borne on one side, but the generall knowledge is there fasting and mortality. The cure is, to giue them in warme *Wash*, *Hennes*-dung, and boyl'd *Liuerwort*, with a little red *Oaker*.

Chap. IIII.

Of the Gall in Swine.

SWine will oft haue an ouer-flowing of the Gall, because choller is much powerfull in them, which you shall know by a swelling which will rise vnder their Iawes: And the cure is, to stampe *Gall-wort*, or *Saffron*, and mixe it with *Hony* and *Water*, and then strayning it, giue it the Swine to drincke by a pinte at a time.

Chap. V.

Of the Mealels in Swine.

THis diſeaſe of all other is moſt common in Swine, and with moſt eaſe helped; as thus, you ſhall take the oldeſt *Vrine* that you can get, and mixe it with red *Oaker* till it be thicke, and about the quantity of an Ale quart, then mixe it with a gallon of warme ſweete *Whey*, and giue it the Swine to drincke after he hath beene kept all night faſting.

Chap. VI.

Of Impoſtumes in any part of a Swine.

SWine will haue Impoſtumes in many parts of their bodies, as vnder their throats, their eares, bellies, and oft vpon their ſides. The cure is, if they be ſoft to launce them, and let out the matter, and then heale them with *Tarre* and *Butter*, but if they be not ſoft, then let the Swine bloud vnder the tongue, and rubbe all his mouth, chappes, and groyne with *Wheat* meale and *Salt*, and the Impoſtume will goe away.

Chap. VII.

Of vomiting in Swine.

IF your Swine doe vomit and caſt vp his meate, you ſhall giue him ſpelted *Beanes* to eate, and they will ſtrengthen his ſtomacke.

Chap. VIII.

Of Leanneſſe, Miſlike, Scurfe, and Mangineſſe in Swine.

THeſe diſeaſes proceed from corruption of bloud, ingendred by lying wet in their ſties, hauing filthy

rotten

rotten litter, or much ſcarcitie of meate. The cure is, firſt, to let the Swine blood vnder the taile, then to take a Wooll-Carde & to combe off all the ſcurffe and filth from the Swines backe, euen till his skinne bleed: then take *Tarre*, *Boares greaſe* and *Brimſtone*, and mixing them well together, annoynt the Swine therewith; then let his Stie be mended, his Litter be ſweet, and giue him good warme food, and the Swine will be fat and ſound very ſodainely.

Chap. IX.

Of the ſleeping euill in Swine.

SWine are much ſubiect to this diſeaſe in the Somer-time, and you ſhall know it by their continuall ſleeping, and neglecting to eate their meate. The cure is, to houſe them vp, and keepe them faſting twentie and foure houres; then in the morning when hunger pincheth them, to giue them to drinke water, in which is ſtampt good ſtore of *Stonecrope*; which, aſſoone as they haue drunke, they wil vomite and caſt, and that is a moſt preſent remedie.

Chap. X.

Of paine in the Milt.

SWine are oft troubled with paine in their Milts or Splenes, which proceedeth from the eating of Maſt, when they are firſt put thereunto, through their ouer greedie eating thereof, and is knowne by a reeling, going of one ſide. The cure is, to giue them the iuyce of *Wormewood*, in a little *Honyed water* to drinke, and it will aſſwage the paine.

Chap. XI.

Of the vnnaturallneſſe of Sowes.

MAny Sowes are ſo vnnaturall, that they will deuoure their Pigges when they haue farro'd them, which ſpringeth from a moſt vnnaturall greedineſſe in them: which to helpe, you muſt watch her when ſhee farroweth, and take away the Pigges as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worſt Pigge, and annoint it all ouer with the iuyce of *Stonecrop*, and ſo giue it to the Sow againe: and if ſhee deuoure it, it will make her caſt and vomite ſo extreamely, that the paine of the ſurfet will make her loathe to doe the like againe. But of all cures, the beſt for ſuch an vnnaturall beaſt is to feede her and kill her.

Chap. XII.

Of the Laxe or Flixe in Hogges.

FOR the Laxe or Flixe in Swine, you ſhall giue them *Verdiuyce* and *Milke*, mixt together to drinke, and then feede him with drie foode, as ſpletted *Beanes*, *Ackornes* or *Ackorne huske*.

Chap. XIII.

Of the lugging of Swine with dogges.

IF your Swine be extreamely lugged and bitten with dogges; to preuent the ranckling and impoſtumation of the ſoare, you ſhall annoint it with *Vinegar*, *Sope*, and *Tallow* mixt together, and it will cure the ſame.

Chap.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the poxe in Swine.

THe poxe is a filthy and infectious diſeaſe in Swine, proceeding from corrupt blood, ingendred by pouertie, wet lying, lowſines, and ſuch like; and the Swine can neuer proſper which hath them. The cure is, to giue him firſt to drinke two ſpooneſuls of *Treakle* in a pinte of *Honied water*, which will expell the infection outwardly, then to annoint the ſores with *Brimſtone* and *Boares greaſe*, mixt together, and to ſeperate the ſicke from the ſound.

Chap. XV.

Of killing Maggots in the eares or other parts of Swine.

IF Maggots ſhall breede in the eares of your Swine, which haue beene lugged with Dogges, for want of good looking vnto, as often it happeneth: you ſhall take eyther the ſweeteſt Worte you can get, or elſe *Hony*, and annoynt the ſoares therewith, and the Maggots preſently will fall off and die.

Chap. XVI.

Of feeding a Swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon, or for Larde.

DIuers men, according to the nature of diuers Countries, haue diuers waies in feeding of their Swine, as thoſe which liue neare vnto Woods, and places where ſtore of Maſt is, turne their Swine vnto the Maſt for ſixe or eight weekes, and then hauing got

The feeding of Swine in Wood Countries.

got flesh and fatnesse on their backes, to pringe them home, and put them vp in Sties, and then feed them for tenne dayes or a fortnight: after with olde drie Pease giuen them oft in the day, and a little at once, with water, as much as they will drinke: for this will harden the flesh, and fat so, that it will not consume when it comes to boyling: this manner of feeding is good, and not to be disliked.

The feeding of Swine in Champaine Countries.

Now, the feeding of Swine in champaine Countries, which are farre from Woods, is in this manner: First, you shall stie vp those Swine which you intend to feede, and let them not come out of the same till they be fed, but haue their food and water brought vnto them: now, the first two dayes you shall giue them nothing; the third day you shall earely in the morning giue them a pretty quantitie of drie Pease or Beanes; at noone you shall giue them as much more; at foure a clocke as much more, and when you goe to bedde as much more, but all that day no water: the next day you shall feede them againe at the same houres, and set water by them that they my drinke at their owne pleasures; and twice or thrice a weeke, as your prouision will serue you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet Whay, Butter-Milke, or warme wash, but by no meanes scant the proportion of their Pease: and by thus doing, you shall feede a Swine fat enough for the slaughter in foure or fiue weekes.

Of feeding at the Recke

There be other Husbandmen in Champaine Countries, as in *Leycestershire*, and such like, that turne their Swine to Pease-reekes, or stackes, set in the Fields,

neare

neare vnto water-Furrowes, or rundles, ſo that they may let the water into the ſtacke-yard; and then morning and euening cut a cutting of the ſtacke or reeke, and ſpread the reapes amongſt the Swine: this manner of feeding is beſt for ſmall Porkets; and will fat them reaſonably in three weekes or a moneth. If you feede Sheepe amongſt your Porkets, it is very good, and daily at this houre practiſed: for by that meanes you ſhall not looſe any of your Graine, for what your Sheepe cannot gather vp, your Porkets will.

Of feeding of Swine in or about great Cities.

Now, for ſuch as liue in or neare about great Cities, or Townes, as *London*, *Yorke*, or ſuch like, and haue neither great ſtore of Maſt, nor great ſtore of Graine; yet they haue a manner of feeding as good, and ſomewhat more ſpeedier then any of the other, onely the Bacon is not ſo ſweet or toothſome; and thus it is: They ſtie vp their fatlings, as is before ſaid, and then take Chandlers Graines, which is the dregges and offall of rendred Tallow, as hard skinnes, kels, and fleſhly lumps, which will not melt, together with other courſe skinnes of the Tallow, Suet, or Kitchin fee, and mixing it with warme Waſh, giue it the Swine to eate three or foure times in the day, and it will ſuddenly puffe him vp with fatneſſe; then beſtow of euery Swine a Buſhell of drie Peaſe to harden his fleſh, and you may then kill them at your pleaſure. The onely danger of this food is, it will at firſt ſometimes make Swine ſcoure; eſpecially young Pigges, if they eate it: but aſſoone as you perceiue ſuch a fault, giue vnto your elder Swine Milke and

Verdiuyce, and to your Pigges Verdiuyce onely.

Of feeding Hogges for Lard, or Boares for Brawne.

Now, lastly, the best feeding of a Swine for Larde, or a Boare for Brawne, is to feede them the first weeke with Barley sodden, till it breake, and sodde in such quantitie that it may euer bee giuen sweet: then after to feede them with raw Mault from the floore, before it be dryed, till they be fat enough; and then for weeke after, to giue them drie Pease or Beanes to harden their flesh. Let their drinke be the washing of Hoggesheads, or Ale Barrels, or sweet Whay, and let them haue store thereof. This manner of feeding, breeds the whitest, fattest, and best flesh that may bee, as hath beene approued by the best Husbands.

The end of the Swine of all sorts.

Of

Of Conies.

Chapter I.

Of the tame rich Conie, his nature, choyse, profit, and preseruation.

ALL sorts of Conies may as well be kept tame as wilde, and doe aboue other Beasts delight in imprisonment and solitarinesse, which proceedeth from the strength of melancholie in their natures, being creatures so much participating on the earth, that their delight is to liue in Holes, Rockes, and other darke Cauernes. They are violently hot in the act of generation, and performe it with such vigour and excesse, that they swound, and lie in traunces a good space after the deed is done. The males are giuen to much crueltie, and would kill the young Rabbets if he could come to them: whence it proceedeth, that the Females

The nature of the Cony.

males after they haue kindled, hide their young ones, and close vp the holes, so that the Bucke-Conie may not finde them. The Female, or Doe-Conies, are wonderfull in their increase, and bring forth young ones euery moneth: therefore, when you keepe them tame in Boxes, you must obserue to watch them; and as soone as they haue kindled, to put them to the Bucke, or otherwise they will mourne, and hardly bring vp their young ones.

Of Boxes for tame Conies.

The Boxes, in which you shall keepe your tame Conies, would be made of thinne Wainescot boards, some two foote square, and one foot high; and that square must bee deuided into two roomes, a greater roome with open windowes of wyar, through which the Conie may feede; and a lesser roome without light, in which the Cony may lodge, and kindle, and before them both a Trough, in which you may put meat, and other necessaries for the Conie: and thus you may make Boxe vpon Boxe in diuers stories, keeping your Bucks by themselues, and your Does by themselues, except it be such Does as haue not bred, and then you may let a Bucke lodge with them: also, when your Doe hath kindled one nest, and then kindleth another, you shall take the first from her, and put them together into a seuerall boxe, amongst Rabbits of their owne age; prouided, that the boxe bee not pestred, but that they may haue ease and liberty.

Of the choyce of rich Conies.

Now, for the choyce of these tame rich Conies, you shall not: as in other Cattell, looke to their shape, but to their richnesse, onely elect you Bucks the largest and goodliest Conies you can get: and for the richnesse

richneſſe of the skinne, that is acounted the richeſt, which hath the equalleſt mixture of blacke white haires together, yet the blacke rather ſhadowing the white, then the white any thing at all ouermaſtering the black, for a black skin with a few ſiluer haires is much richer then a white skinne with a few blacke haires: but as I ſaid before, to haue them equally or indifferently mixt is the beſt aboue all other, the Furre would be thicke, deepe, ſmooth, and ſhining and a blacke coate without ſiluer haires though it be not reckoned a rich coate, yet it is to bee preferred before a white, a pyed, a yellow, a dunne, or a gray.

Of the profit of rich Conies.

Now for the profit of theſe rich Conies, (for vnleſſe they did farre away, and by many degrees exceed the profit of all other Conies, they were not worthy the charge which muſt be beſtowed vpon them) it is this: Firſt, euery one of theſe rich Conies which are killed in ſeaſon, as from *Martilmas* vntill *Candlemas* is worth any fiue other Conies, for they are of bodie much fatter and larger, and when another skinne is worth but two pence or three pence at the moſt they are worth two ſhillings, or two ſhillings ſixe pence: againe they increaſe oftner, and bring forth moe Rabbets at one kindling then any wilde Cony doth, they are euer ready at hand for the diſh, Winter and Summer, without charge of Nets, Ferrits, or other engins, and giue their bodies gratis, for their skinnes will euer pay their maſters charge with a moſt large intereſt.

Of the feeding & preſeruation of Conies.

Now for the feeding and preſeruation of theſe

rich Conies, it is nothing so costly or troublesome as many haue imagined, and as some (ignorant in the skill of keeping them) haue made the world thinke: for the best food you can feed a Cony with, is the sweetest, shortest, softest, and best *Hay* that you can get, of which one load will serue two huudred couples a yeere, and out of the stocke of two hundred, you may spend in your house two hundred, and sell in the Market two hundred, yet maintayne your stocke good, and answere euery ordinary casualty. This *Hay* in little clouen sticks would be so placed before the Boxes that the Conies might with ease reach it, and pull it out of the same, yet so as they may scatter nor waste any. In the troughes vnder their Boxes, you shall put sweet *Oates*, and their water, and this should be the ordinary and constant food wherewith you should feede your Conies, for all other should be vsed but Physically, as for the preseruation of their healthes, as thus, you shall twise or thrise in a fortnight, for the cooling of their bodies, giue them *Greenes*, as *Mallowes*, *Clauer-grasse*, *Sower-docks*, blades of greene *Corne*, *Cabbage* or *Colewort* leaues, and such like, all which cooleth and nourisheth exceedingly: some vse to giue them sometimes sweet *Graines*, but that must be vsed very seldome, for nothing sooner rotteth a Cony: you must also haue great care, that when you cut any grasse for them, or other weeds, that there grow no young *Hemlocke* amongst it, for though they will eate it with all greedinesse; yet it is a present poyson, and kils so dainly: you must also haue an especiall care euery day to make their Boxes sweet and cleane, for the strong sa-

uour

uour of their ordure and piſſe is ſo violent, that it will both annoy themſelues, and thoſe which ſhall be frequent amongſt them.

Now for the infirmities which are incident vnto them, they are but two: the firſt is rottenneſſe, which commeth by giuing them too much greene meate, or gathering their *Greenes*, and giuing it them with the Dewe on; therefore let them haue it, but ſeldome, and then the drineſſe of the *Hay* will euer drinke vp the moyſture, knit them, and keepe them ſound without danger. Of the rot in Conies.

The next is a certaine rage or madneſſe, ingendred by corrupt bloud ſpringing from the ranckeneſſe of their keeping; and you ſhall know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their heeles vpward, and leaping in their Boxes. The cure is to giue them *Harethiſtell* to eate, and it will heale them. And thus much of the tame rich Cony and his properties. Of madnes in Conies.

The end of the foure-footed Beaſts.

Of

The second Booke.

Of Poultrie.

CHAPTER. I.

Contayning the ordering, fatting, cramming, and curing of all infirmities of Poultry, as Cocks, Hennes, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Turkies, Pheasants, Partridges, Quailes, House-doues, and all sorts of Fowle whatsoeuer. And first, of the dung-hill-Cocke, Henne, Chicken and Capon.

SOme small thing hath beene written of this nature before, but so drawne from the opinions of old Writers, as Italians, French, Dutch, and such like, that it hath no coherence or congruitie with the practise and experience of English customes, both their rules and climbes being so different from ours, that except we were to liue in their Countries, the rules which are Printed are vseless, and to no purpose. To let passe

then the opinions of ſtrangers, and come to our owne home-bred knowledge, which is ſo mixed with all profitable experiments, that it needeth not the models of other Nations ſo much as men would make vs beleeue. You ſhall vnderſtand that the dunghill Cocke (for the fighting Cocke deſerueth a much larger and particular diſcourſe) is a Fowle of all other birds the moſt manlieſt; ſtately and maieſticall, very tame and familiar with the Man, and naturally inclined to liue and proſper in habitable houſes: he is hot and ſtrong in the Art of generation, and will ſerue tenne Hennes ſufficiently, and ſome twelue and thirteene, he delighteth in open and liberall planes, where he may lead forth his Hennes into greene paſtures, and vnder hedges, where they may worme and bathe themſelues in the Sunne, for to be pent vp in walled places, or in paued Courts is moſt vnnaturall vnto them, neyther will they proſper therein.

Of the dunghill Cocke.

Now of the choyſe and ſhape of the dunghill Cocke, he would be of a large and well ſiſed bodie, long from the head to the rumpe, and thicke in the garth; his necke would be long, looſe and curiouſly bending it, and his bodie together being ſtraight, and high vp erected, as the Falcon and other birds of pray are; his combe, wattles, and throat would be large, great compaſſe, iagged, and very Scarlet red, his eyes round and great, the colour anſwering the colour of his plume or male, as, gray with gray, red with red, or yellow with yellow, his bill would be crooked, ſharp, & ſtrongly ſet on to his head, the colour being ſutable with the colour of the feathers on his head, his mayne

Of the choyſe and ſhape of the Cocke.

or

necke-feathers would be very long, bright, and shining, couering from his head to his shoulders, his legs straight, and of a strong beame, with large long spurres, sharpe and a little bending, and the colour blacke, yellow, or blewish; his clawes short, strong and well wrinckled; his tayle long, grosse and bushy, his wings rather broad then long, and couering his body very closely, and for the generall colour of the dung-hill Cocke, it would be red, for that is medicinall, and oft vsed in Cullisses and restoratiues. This Cocke should be valiant within his owne walke, and if he be a little knauish, he is so much the better; he would be oft crowing, and busie in scratching the earth to finde out wormes and other food for his Hennes.

Of the Hen her choyse and shape.

Now for the Henne, if she be a good one, she should not differ much from the nature of the Cocke, but be valiant, vigilant, and laborious both for her selfe and her Chickens. In shape the biggest and largest are the best, euery proportion answering these before described of the Cocke, onely in stead of her Combe she should haue vpon her crowne a high thicke tust of feathers: to haue many and strong clawes is good, but to want hinder clawes is better, for they oft breake the Egges, and such Hennes sometimes proue vnnaturall, it is not good to chuse a crowing Henne, for they are neythed good breeders nor good layers.

If you chuse Hens to sit, chuse the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their times; and if you will chuse Hennes to lay, chuse the younger, for they are lusty and prone to the act of ingendring, but for

neyther purpose chuse a fat Henne, for if you set her, she will forsake her Nest, and if you keepe her to lay, she will lay her Egges without shelles. Besides, a fat Henne will waxe sloathfull, and neither delight in the one nor the other Art of nature, such Hennes then are euer fitter for the dish then the Henne-house.

Of setting Hennes.

The best time to set Hennes to haue the best, largest, and most kindely Chickens, is in February, in the increase of the Moone, so that she may hatch or disclose her Chickens in the increase of the next new Moone being in March, for one brood of March Chickens is worth three broods of any other: you may set Hennes from March till October, and haue good Chickens, but not after by any meanes, for the Winter is a great enemy to their breeding. A Henne doth sit twenty one daies iust, and then hatcheth, but Peacocks, Turkies, Geese, Ducks, and other waterfowle sit thirty: so that if you set your Henne, as you may doe vpon any of their egges, you must set her vpon them nine daies before you set her on her owne. A Henne will couer nineteene egges well, and that is the most, in true rule, she should couer, but vpon what number soeuer you set her, let it be odde, for so the egges will lye round, close, and in euen proportion together: It is good when you lay your egges first vnder your Hennes, to marke the vpper side of them, and then to watch the Henne, to see if she busie her selfe to turne them from one side to the other, which if you finde, she doth not, then when she riseth from her egges, to feede or bath her selfe, you must supply that office, and turne euery egge your selfe, and esteeme your

your Hen of so much the lesse reckoning for the vse of breeding: be sure that the Egges which you lay vnder her, be new and sound, which you may know by their heauinesse, fulnesse, and cleerenesse, if you hold them vp betwixt the sunne and your eye-sight; you must by no meanes, at any time raise your Henne from her nest, for that will make her vtterly forsake it. Choyse of Egges.

Now, for helping a Henne to hatch her Egges, or doing that which should be her office, it is vnnecessarie, & shalbe much better to be forborne then any way vsed; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to thinke the Henne sitteth too long (as many foolish curious housewifes doe) if you be sure you set her vpon sound Egges, is as friuolous, but if you set her vpon vnsound Egges, then blame your selfe, both of the losse and iniurie done to the Henne in her losse of labour. A Henne will be a good sitter from the second yeere of her laying, to the fift, but hardly any longer: you shall obserue euer when your Henne riseth from her nest, to haue meate and water ready for her, least strayning too far to seeke her foode, she let her Egges coole too much, which is very hurtfull. In her absence you shall stirre vp the straw of her nest, and make it soft and handsome, and lay the Egges in order, as she left them: doe not in the election of your Egges, chuse those which are monstrous great, for they many times haue two yolks, and though some write, that such Egs wilbring out two Chickens, yet they are deceiued, for if they bring forth two, they are commonly most abortiue and monstrous. To perfume the

neſt with Brimſtone is good, but with Roſemary is much better. To ſet Hens in the winter time in ſtowes or ouens is of no vſe with vs in *england*, & though they may by that meanes bring forth, yet will the Chickens be neuer good nor profitable, but like the planting of Lemon and Pomegranate trees, the fruit will come a great deale ſhort of the charges. When your Henne at any time is abſent from her neſt, you muſt haue great care to ſee that the Cocke come not to ſit vpon the Egges, (as he will offer to doe) for hee will endanger to breake them, and make her loue her neſt worſe.

Of Chickens

Aſſoone as your Chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker then other, you ſhall lap them in wooll, and let them haue the ayre of the fire, and it will ſtrengthen them: to perfume them with a little Roſemary is very wholeſome alſo; and thus you may in a ſiue keepe the firſt hatcht Chickens till all the reſt bee diſcloſed (for Chickins would haue no meate for two dayes) and ſome ſhels being harder then other, they will take ſo much diſtance of time in opening: yet vnleſſe the Chickins be weake, or the Henne rude, it is not amiſſe to let them alone vnder her, for ſhe will nouriſh them moſt kindely: after two dayes is paſt, the firſt meate you giue them ſhould be very ſmall Oatemeale, ſome drie, and ſome ſteept in Milke, or elſe fine wheat-bread crummes, and after they haue got ſtrength, then Curds, Cheeſe-parings, white bread cruſts ſoak'd in Milke or drinke; Barley-meale or wheate-bread ſcalded, or any ſuch like ſoft meat that is ſmall, and will eaſely be deuided. It is good to keepe Chickens one

fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to goe abroad with the Henne to worme, for that is very wholesome: to choppe greene Chyues amongst your Chickens meate will preserue them from the Rye, and other diseases in the head; neither must you at any time let your Chickens want water, for if they bee forc'd to drinke in puddles, it will breede the Pippe: also, to feede vpon Tares, Darnell, or Cockell, is dangerous for young Chickens.

Of feeding and cramming Chickens.

You may by these foods before said, feed Chickens very fat vnder their Dams: but if you will haue fat cram'd Chickens, you shall coope them vp when the Dame forsaketh them, and the best crammes for them is Wheat-Meale and Milke, made into dough, and then the crammes steeped in Milke, and so thrust downe their throats; but in any case, let the crams be small, and well wet, for choaking. Foureteene dayes will feed a Chicken sufficiently: and thus much briefely for your breede.

Of preseruing Egges.

Now, because Egges of themselues are a singular profit; you shall vnderstand, that the best way to preserue or keepe them long, is, as some thinke, to lay them in Straw, and couer them close, but that is too colde; and besides, will make them mustie: others will lay them in Branne, but that is too hot, and will make them putrifie: and others will lay them in Salt, but that makes them waste and diminish: the best way then to keepe them most sweet, most sound, and most full, is onely to keepe them in a heape of old Malt, close, and well couered all ouer.

Of gathering Egges.

You shall gather your Egges vp once a day, and leaue

leaue in the neſt but the neſt Egge, and no more; and that would euer be in the after-noone when you haue ſeene euery Henne come from her neſt ſeuerally: ſome Hennes will by their cackling tell you when they haue layd, but ſome will lay mute, therefore you muſt let your owne eye be your inſtructer.

Of the Capon, when to carue him.

Now, touching the Capon, which is the gueld Cocke-chicken, you ſhall vnderſtand, that the beſt time to carue or gueld him, is, aſſoone as the Dame haue left them, (if the ſtones be come downe) or elſe aſſoone as they beginne to crowe: for the Art of caruing it ſelfe, it is both common and eaſie, yet much ſooner to bee learned by ſeeing one carued, then by any demonſtration in writing.

A Capon to leade Chickens.

Theſe Capons are of two vſes: the one is, to lead Chickens, Ducklings, young Turkies, Peahens, Pheſants and Partridges, which hee will doe altogether, both naturally and kindely, and through largeneſſe of his body will brood or couer eaſily thirtie or thirty and fiue; hee will lead them forth ſafely, and defend them againſt Kites or Buzzards, more better then the Hennes: therefore the way to make him to take to them, is, with a fine ſmall Briar, or elſe ſharpe Nettles at night, to beate and ſting all his breſt and neather parts, and then in the darke to ſeate the Chickens vnder him, whoſe warmth taking away his ſmart, hee will fall much in loue with them, and when ſo euer hee proueth vnkinde, you muſt ſting or beat him againe, and this will make him hee will neuer forſake them.

Of feeding or cramming Capons.

The other vſe of Capons is, to feede for the Diſh, as

as eyther at the Barne dores, with craps of Corne and the chauings of pulſe, or elſe in Pennes in the houſe, by cramming them, which is the moſt daintie. The beſt way then to cramme a Capon (ſetting all ſtrange inuentions apart) is to take Barley-meale, reaſonably ſifted, and mixing it with new Milke, make it into a good ſtiffe dough; then make it into long crams, biggeſt in the midſt, and ſmall at both ends, and then wetting them in lukewarme Milke, giue the Capon a full gorgefull thereof three times a day, Morning, Neone, and Night, and he will in three weekes bee as fat as is fit for any man to eate. As for mixing their crammes with ſweet Worte, Hogges-greaſe, or Sallet-Oyle, they are by experience found to breede loath in the Birds, and not to feede at all; onely keepe this obſeruation, not to giue your Capon new meat till the firſt bee put ouer; and if you finde your Capon hard of digeſtion, then you ſhall ſift your meale finer, for the finer your meale is, the ſooner it will paſſe through their bodies. And thus much for the Capon. Now of their infirmities, they follow in order.

Chap. II.

Of the pippe in Poultrie.

THE Pippe is a white thinne ſcale, growing on the tippe of the tongue, and will make Poultrie they cannot feede; it is eaſie to be diſcerned, and proceedeth from drinking pudled water, from want of water, or from eating filthy meate. The cure is, to pull off the ſcale with your naile, and then rub the tongue with ſalt.

Chap. III.

Of the roupp in Poultrie.

THE roupp is a filthy bile or ſwelling on the rompe of Poultrie, and will corrupt the whole bodie. It is knowne by the ſtaring and turning backewards of the feathers. The cure is, to pull away the feathers, and opening the ſore to thruſt out the Core, and then waſh the place with Salt and Water, or with brine, and it will helpe.

Chap. IIII.

Of the fluxe in Poultrie.

THis fluxe in Poultrie commeth with eating too much moyſt meate. The cure is, to giue them Peaſe-branne ſcal ded, and it will ſtay them.

Chap. V.

Of ſtopping in the belly.

STopping in the bellies of Poultrie, is contrarie to the fluxe, ſo that they cannot mute, therefore, you ſhall annoint their vents, and then giue them eyther ſmall bits of bread, or Corne, ſteept in mans vrine.

Chap. VI.

Of Lice in Poultrie.

IF your Poultrie be much troubled with lice, as it is a common infirmitie, proceeding from corrupt foode, or want of bathing in ſand, aſhes, or ſuch like; you ſhall take Pepper ſmall beaten, and mixing it with warme

warme water, wash your Poultrie therein, and it will kill all sorts of vermine.

Chap. VII.

Of stinging with venemous wormes.

IF your Poultrie be stung with any venemous thing, as you may perceiue by their lowring and swelling, you shall then annoint them with Rewe and Butter mixt together, and it helpeth.

Chap. VIII.

Of sore eyes in Poultrie.

IF your Poultrie haue sore eyes, you shall take a leafe or two of ground-Iuie, and chawing it in your mouth, sucke out the iuyce, and spit it into the sore eye, and it will most assuredly heale it.

Chap. IX.

Of Hennes which crowe.

IF your Hennes crowe, which is an ill signe and vnnaturall; you shall pull their wings, and giue her to eate eyther Barley scortched, or small wheate, and keepe her close from other Poultrie.

Chap. X.

Of Hennes that eate their Egges.

IF your Henne will eate her Egges, you shall onely lay for her nest-Egge a piece of Chalke cut like an Egge, at which oft pecking and loosing her labour shee will refraine the euill.

Chap. XI.

Of keeping a Henne from ſitting.

IF you would not haue your Henne ſit, you ſhall bath her oft in colde water, and thruſt a ſmall feather through her noſthrils.

Chap. XII.

Of making Hennes lay ſoone and oft.

IF you feed your Hennes often with toaſts taken out of Ale, with Barley boilde, or ſpelted fitches, they will lay ſoone, oft, and all the winter.

Chap. XIII.

Of making Hennes leane.

BEcauſe fat Hennes commonly either lay their Egges without ſhels, or at the beſt hand lay very ſmall Egges, to keepe them leane, and in good plight for laying, you ſhall mixe both their meate and water with the pouder of *Tyleſheards*, *Chalke*, or elſe *Tares*, twice or thrice a weeke.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the Crow-trodden.

IF your Henne be trodden with a carryon Crow, or Rooke, as oft they are, it is mortall and incureable, and you ſhall know it by the ſtaring vp of her feathers, and hanging of her wings, there is no way with her then but preſently to kill her.

Chap. XV.

Of the Henne-house, and the scituation.

NOw for as much as no Poultry can be kept eyther in health or safety abroad, but must of force be housed, you shall vnderstand that your Henne-house would be large & spacious with somwhat a high roofe, the wals strong, both to keep out theeues, and vermine, the windowes vpon the Sunne rising, strongly lathed, and close shuts inward; round about the inside of the wals vpon the ground would be built large pens of three foot high, for Geese, Duckes, and great fowle to sit in. Neare to the eauings of the house would be long Pearches reaching from one side of the house to the other, on which should sit your Cocks, Hennes, Capons and Turkies, each on seuerall Pearches, as they are disposed: at another side of the house in that part which is darkest, ouer the ground pens, would be fixed hampers full of straw for nests, in which your Hennes shall lay their egs; but when they sit to bring forth Chickens, then let them sit on the ground, for otherwise is dangerous: let there be pins stricken into the wals, so that your Poultry may climbe to their Pearches with ease: let the flore by no means be paued, but of earth, smooth & easie: let the smaller fowle haue a hole at one end of the house made to come in and out at, when they please, or else they will seeke roust in other places, and for the greater fowle the doore may be penned Eueningand Morning; this house would be placed eyther neare some Kitchin, Brewhouse, or else some Kilne, where it may haue ayre of the fire, & be perfumed with smoke, which to Pullen is delightfull and wholesome. And thus much of the Cocke, Henne, Capon, and Chicken.

Chap. XVI.

Of Geese, their nature, choyse, and how to breed on.

Geese, are a fowle of great profit many waies, as first for foode, next for their feathers, and lastly for their grease. They are held of Husband-men to bee fowle of two liues, because they liue both on land and water: and therefore all men must vnderstand, that except he haue eyther Pond or Streame, he can neuer keepe Geese well. They are so watchfull and carefull ouer themselues, that they will preuent most dangers: Grasse also they must necessarily haue, and the worst, and that which is most vseleſse is the best, as that which is moorish, rotten, and vnsauory for cattell. To good grasse they are a great enemy, for their dung and treading will putrifie it, and make it worse then barraine.

The choyse of Geese.

Now for the choyse of Geese, the largest is the best, and the colour would be white or gray, all of one paire, for pyde are not so profitable, and blacke are worse: your Gander would be knauish and hardy, for he will defend his Goslings the better.

Of laying egges and sitting.

Now for the laying of egges, a Goose beginneth to lay in the Spring, and she that layeth earelieſt is euer the best Goose, for she may haue a second hatch. Geese will lay from February till Iune, and ordinarily a Goose will lay twelue, and some sixteene egges; some will lay more, but it is seldome, and they cannot all be well couered: you shall know when your Goose will lay, by her carrying of straw vp and downe in her mouth,

mouth, and ſcattering it abroad; and you ſhall know when ſhe will ſit by her continuing on the Neſt ſtill after ſhe hath laid. You muſt ſet a Gooſe vpon her owne egges, for ſhe will hardly or vnkindly ſit another Gooſes egges: you ſhall in her ſtraw when you ſet her, mixe *Nettle* roots, for it is good for the Goſlings; thirtie dayes is the full time that a Gooſe ſitteth, but if the weather be fayre and warme, ſhee will hatch three or foure daies ſooner: euer when the Gooſe riſeth from her Neſt, you ſhall giue her meat, as ſlegge Oates, and Branne ſcalded, and giue her leaue to bath in the water. After ſhe hath hatched her Goſlings, you ſhall keepe them in the houſe ten daies, & feede them with curds, ſcalded chippings, or Barly-meale, in Milke knoden and broken, alſo ground Malt is excellent good, or any Branne that is ſcalded in Water, Milke, or tappings of drinke. After they haue got a little ſtrength, you may let them goe abroad, with a keeper, fiue or ſixe houres in the day, and let the damme at her pleaſure intice them into the water; then bring them in, and put them vp, and thus order them till they be able to defend themſelues from vermine. After a Goſling is a month or ſixe weekes old, you may put it vp to feed for a greene Gooſe, and it will be perfectly fed in another moneth following: and to feed them there is no meat better then ſlegge Oates, boyl'd and giuen plenty thereof thriſe a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, with good ſtore of Milke, or Milke and Water, to drinke.

Ordring of Goſlings.

Of green Geeſe and their fatting.

Now you ſhall vnderſtand one Gander will ſerue well fiue Geeſe, and to haue not aboue forty Geeſe in a flocke

Of Ganders.

a flocke is beſt, for to haue more is both hurtfull and troubleſome.

Fatting of elder Geeſe.

Now for the fatting of elder Geeſe which are thoſe which are fiue or ſixe moneths old, you ſhall vnderſtand that after they haue in the ſtubble fields, and during the time of harueſt got into good fleſh, you ſhall then chuſe out ſuch Geeſe as you will feede, and put them in ſeuerall pennes which are cloſe and darke, and there feede them thriſe a day with good ſtore of Oates, or ſpelted Beanes, and giue them to drinke Water, and Barly-meale mixt together, which muſt euermore ſtand before them, this will in three weekes feede a Gooſe ſo fatte as is needfull.

Of gathering Geeſe feathers.

Now laſtly, for the gathering of a Gooſes feathers; you ſhal vnderſtand, that howſoeuer ſome Writers aduiſe you for a needleſſe profit to pull your Gooſe twiſe a yeere, March and Auguſt: yet certainely it is very nought and ill: for firſt, by diſabling the flight of the Gooſe, you make her ſubiect to the cruelty of the Foxe, and other rauenous beaſts, and by vncloathing her in Winter, you ſtrike that cold into her which kils her ſodainly, therefore it is beſt to ſtay till moulting time, or till you kill her, and then you may imploy all her feathers at your pleaſure, eyther for beds, Fletchers, or Scriueners.

Of the Gargel in Geeſe.

For infirmities in Geeſe, the moſt and worſe they are ſubiect vnto, is the Gargill; which is a mortall ſtopping of the head. And the cure is, to take three or foure cloues of *Garlike*, and beating them in a morter with ſweet *Butter*, make little long balles thereof, and

and giue two or three of them to the Gooſe, faſting, and then ſhut her vp for two houres after.

Chap. XVII.

Of Turkies, their nature, vſe, increaſe and breeding.

TVrkies, howſoeuer by ſome writers they are held deuourers of Corne, ſtrayers abroad, euer puling for meate, and many ſuch like fained troubles, as if they were vtterly vnprofitable, yet it is certaine they are moſt delicate, either in Paſte, or from the Spit, and being fat, farre exceeding any other houſe-fowle whatſoeuer; nay they are kept with more eaſe and leſſe coſt: for they wil take more pains for their food then any other Bird, onely they are enemies to a Garden, and from thence muſt euer be barred. They are when they are young, very tender to bring vp, both becauſe they haue a ſtraying nature in themſelues, and the dammes are ſo negligent that whileſt ſhe hath one following her, ſhe neuer reſpecteth the reſt; therefore they muſt haue a vigilant keeper to attend them till they can ſhift for themſelues, and then they will flocke together and ſeldome be parted. Till you fat them you neede not take care for food for them; they loue to rooſt in trees or other high places.

Now for your choyſe of ſuch as you would breede on; your Turkie-Cocke would not bee aboue two yeere old at moſt, be ſure that he be louing to the Chickens; and for your Henne ſhe will lay till ſhe be

The choyſe of the Turkie-Cocke.

fiue yeeres old and vpward. Your Turkie-Cocke would be a Bird large, ſtout, proud, and maieſticall, for when he walketh deiected, he is neuer good treader.

Of the Turkie-Henne, her ſitting.

The Turky-Henne if ſhe be not preuented will lay abroad in ſecret places, therefore you muſt watch her, and bring her into your Henne-houſe, and there compell her to lay. They begin to lay in March, and will ſit in Aprill, and eleauen egges or thirteene is the moſt they ſhould couer: they hatch euer betweene fiue and twenty, and thirty dayes. When they haue hatched their broods be ſure to keepe the Chicks warme, for the leaſt cold kils them, and feed them eyther with Curds, or greene freſh-Cheeſe cut into ſmall peeces. Let their drinke be Milke, or Milke and Water: you muſt be carefull to feed them oft; for the Turky-Henne will not like the Houſe-henne call her Chickens to feed them. When your Chicks haue got ſtrength, you ſhall feede them abroad in ſome cloſe walled graſſe-plat, where they cannot ſtray, or elſe euer be at charge of a Keeper. The dewe is much hurtfull vnto them, therefore you muſt houſe them at night, and let them abroad after Sunne riſe in the Morning.

Of feeding Turkies.

Now for the fatting of Turkies, ſodden Barly is excellent, or ſodden Oates for the firſt fortnight, and then for another fortnight cramme them in all ſorts as you cramme your Capon, and they will be fat beyond meaſure. Now for their infirmities: when they are at liberty, they are ſuch good Phyſitions for themſelues, that they will neuer trouble their owners, but being coopt vp, you muſt cure them as

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is before discribed for Pullen. Their egges are exceeding wholesome to eate, and restore nature decayed wonderfully.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the Ducke, and such like water-fowles.

THe tame Ducke is an exceeding necessarie fowle for the Husbandmans yard, for shee asketh no charge in keeping, but liueth of corne lost, or other things of lesse profit. She is once a yeere a very great layer of egges, and when she sitteth she craues both attendance and feeding: for being restrayned from seeking her food, she must be helped with a litle barly, or other ouer-chauings of corne, such as else you would giue vnto Swine: as for her sitting, hatching and feeding of her Ducklings, it is in all points to be obserued in such manner as you did before with the Goose, onely after they are abroad they will shift better for their foode then Goslings will. For the fatting of Duckes or Ducklings, you may doe it in three weekes, by giuing them any kinde of Pulse or graine, and good store of water.

Of wilde-Duckes, and their ordering.

If you will preserue wilde-Ducks, you must wall in a little peece of ground, in which is some little Pond or Spring, and couer the toppe of it all ouer with a strong Net: the Pond must be set with many tufts of Oziers, and haue many secret holes and creekes in bushes and other places to hide the Duckes in, for that will make them delight and feed though imprisoned. The wilde Ducke when she layeth, will steale from

the Drake, and hide her Neſt, for he elſe will ſucke the Egges. When ſhe hath hatcht ſhe is moſt carefull to nouriſh them, and needeth no attendance more then meate, which would be giuen freſh twiſe a day, as ſcalded Branne, Oates, or Fitches. An houſe Henne will hatch wilde-Duckes-egges, and the meate will be much better, yet euery time they goe into the water, they are in danger of the Kite, becauſe the Henne cannot guard them. In the ſame manner as you nouriſh wilde-Duckes, ſo you may nouriſh Tayles, Widgens, Sheldrakes, or greene Plouers.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Swannes, and their feeding.

O ſpeake of the breeding of Swannes is needleſſe, becauſe they can better order themſelues in that buſineſſe then any man can direct them, onely where they build their Neſts, you ſhall ſuffer them to remaine vndiſturbed, and it will be ſufficient: but for the feeding of them fat for the diſh, you ſhall feed your Cygnets in all ſorts as you feed your Geeſe, and they will be thorow fat in ſeauen or eight weekes, eyther coop't vp in the houſe, or elſe walking abroad in ſome priuate Court; but if you would haue them fat in ſhorter ſpace, then you ſhall feede them in ſome Pond, hedg'd or payl'd in for the purpoſe, hauing a little drie ground left where they may ſit and prune themſelues, and you may place two troughes, one full of Barly and V-Water, the other full of old dried Malt,

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on which they may feede at their pleasure; and thus doing, they will be fat in lesse then foure weekes: for by this meanes a Swanne keepeth himselfe neate and cleane, who being a much defiling Bird, liueth in drie places so vncleanely that hee cannot prosper, vnlesse his attender be diligent to dresse and trimme his walke euery howre.

Chap. XX.

Of Peacocks, and Peahennes, their increase and ordering.

Peacocks, howsoeuer our olde writers are pleased to deceiue themselues in their praises, are Birds more to delight the eye by looking on them, then for any other particular profit; the best commoditie rising from them, being the clensing and keeping of the yarde free from venemous things, as Toads, Newtes, and such like, which is their daily foode: whence it comes, that their flesh is very vnwholesome, and vsed in great banquets more for the rareneſſe then the nourishment; for it is most certaine, roste a Peacocke or Peahenne neuer so sore and drie, then set it vp, and looke on it the next day; and it will be blood-rawe, as if it had not beene rosted at all.

The Peahenne loues to lay her Egges abroad in bushes and hedges, where the Cocke may not finde them, for if hee doe hee will breake them; therefore assoone as shee begins to lay seperate her from the Cocke, and house her till shee haue brought forth her

young, and that the cronet of feathers begin to rise at their foreheads, and then turne them abroad, and the Cocke will loue them, but not before. A Peahenne sits iust thirtie dayes, and in her sitting any graine, with water, is food good enough: before your Chickens goe abroad you shall feede them with fresh greene Cheese, and Barly-Meale, with water; but after they goe abroad the Dame will prouide for them. The best time to set a Peahenne is at the beginning of the Moone, and if you set Henne-Egges amongst her Egges, shee will nourish both equally. These Pea-chickens are very tender, and the least colde doth kill them: therefore you must haue care to keepe them warme, and not to let them goe abroad but when the Sunne shineth. Now, for the feeding of them, it is a labour you may well saue, for if they liue in a place where there is any Corne stirring, they will haue part, and being meate which is seldome or neuer eaten, it mattereth not so much for their fatting.

Chap. XXI.

Of the tame Pidgeon, or rough footed.

THE tame and rough footed Pidgeon differs not much from the wilde Pidgeon, onely they are somewhat bigger, and more familiar, and apt to be tame; they commonly bring not forth aboue one paire of Pidgeons at a time, and those which are the least of body are euer the best breeders. They must haue their roomes and boxes made cleane once a weeke; for they delight much

much in neatneſſe, and if the walles bee outwardly whited or painted they loue it the better, for they delight much in faire buildings. They will bring forth their young ones once a moneth, if they be well fed, and after they are once payr'd they will neuer be diuided. The Cocke is a very louing and naturall Birde, both to his Henne and the young ones, and will ſit the Egges whileſt the Henne feedeth, as the Henne ſits whileſt he feedeth: hee will alſo feede the young with as much painefulneſſe as the Dame doth, and is beſt pleaſed when he is brooding them. Theſe kinde of Pidgeons you ſhall feede with white Peaſe, and good ſtore of cleane water. In the roome where they lodge you ſhall euer haue a ſalt-cat for them to pecke on, and that which is gathered from Saltpeter is the beſt: alſo, they would haue good ſtore of drie Sand, Grauell and pybble, to bathe and clenſe themſelues withall, and aboue all things great care taken, that no vermine, or other Birds, come into their boxes, eſpecially Sterlings, and ſuch like, which are great Egge-ſuckers. And thus much of the tame Pidgeon.

Chap. XXII.

Of nouriſhing and fatting Hearnes, Puets, Guls, and Bitters.

HEarnes are nouriſhed for two cauſes; eyther for Princes ſports, to make traines for the entring their Hawkes, or elſe to furniſh out the Table at great feaſts: the manner of bringing them vp with leaſt charge, is to take them out

out of the nests before they can flie, and put them into a large high Barne, where there is many high and crosse beames for them to pearch on: then to haue on the floore diuers square boords with rings in them, and betweene euery boord, which would be two yards square, to place round shallow tubbes full of water; then to the boords you shall tye great gobbets of dogges flesh, cut from the bones, according to the number which you feede; and be sure to keepe the house sweet, and shift the water oft, onely the house must be made so that it may raine in now and then, in which the Hearne will take much delight. But if you feed her for the dish, then you shall feed them with Liuers, and the intrailes of Beastes, and such like, cut in great gobbets; and this manner of feeding will also feede either Gull, Puet, or Bitter; but the Bitter is euer best to be fedde by hand, because when you haue fed him you may tie his beake together, or else he will cast vp his meate againe.

Chap. XXIII.

Of feeding the Partridge, Pheasant, and Quaile.

THese three are the most daintiest of all other Birds, and for the Pheasant or Partridge you may feed them both in one roome, where you may haue little boxes where they may runne and hide themselues, in diuers corners of the roome; then in the midst you shall haue three wheate sheaues, two with their eares vpward, and one with the eares downeward,

ward, and neere vnto them ſhallow Tubs with water, that the Fowle may pecke the wheat out of the eares, and drinke at their pleaſures, and by this manner of feeding you ſhall haue them as fat as is poſſible: as for your Quailes, the beſt feeding them is in long flat ſhallow boxes, each boxe able to holde two or three dozen, the foremoſt ſide being ſet with round pinnes ſo thicke that the Quaile may doe no more but put out her head, then before that open ſide ſhall ſtand one trough full of ſmall chilter wheate, and another with water, then one with wheate againe, and another with water; and thus in one fortnight or three weekes you ſhall haue them exceeding fat.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of Godwits, Knots, gray-plouer, or Curlewes.

FOR to feede any of theſe Fowles, which are eſteemed of all other the daintieſt and deereſt, fine Chilter wheat and water giuen them thrice a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, will doe it very effectually; but if you intend to haue them extraordinary and crammed fowle, then you ſhall take the fineſt dreſt wheate-meale, and mixing it with Milke, make it into paſte, and euer as you knead it ſprinckle into it the graines of ſmall Chilter-wheat till the paſte be fully mixt therewith; then make little ſmall crammes thereof, and dipping them in water, giue to euery fowle according to his bigneſſe, and that his gorge be well filled: doe thus as oft as you ſhall finde their gorges emptie, and in one fortnight

they will be fedde beyond measure. And with these crammes you may feede any Fowle, of what kinde or nature soeuer.

Chap. XXV.

Of feeding Blacke-birds, Thrushes, Felfares, or any small Birds whatsoeuer.

TO feede these Birds, being taken olde and wilde, it is good to haue some of their kindes tame to mixe among them, and then putting them into great Cages of three or foure yards square, to haue diuers troughs placed therein, some filled with Heps & Hawes, some with Hempe-seed, some with Rape-seed, some with Linseed, and some with water, that the tame teaching the wilde to eate, and the wilde finding such change and alteration of food, they will in twelue or foureteene dayes grow exceeding fat and fit for the vse of the Kitchin.

The end of the Poultrie.

Of

Of Hawkes.

Chapter I.

Of the generall Cures for all diſeaſes and infirmities in Hawkes, whether they be ſhort winged Hawkes, or long winged Hawkes; and firſt, of Caſtings.

HAwkes, are deuided into two kindes, that is to ſay, ſhort winged Hawkes; as the Goſ-hawke and her Tercell, the Sparrow-Hawke, Musket, and ſuch like, whoſe wings are ſhorter then their traines, and doe belong to the Oſtringer; and long-winged Hawkes, as the Faulcon-gentle, and her tercell; the Gerfaulcon and Lerkin, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and diuers others, which belong vnto Faulconers. Now, for as much as their infirmities, for the moſt part, proceede from the indiſcretion of their gouernours, if they flie them out of ſeaſon, before they be inſeamed and haue the fat, glut, and filthineſſe of their bodies ſcoured and clen-

sed out, I thinke it not amisse first to speake of Hawkes castings, which are the naturalleſt and gentleſt purges or scourings a Hawke can take, and doth the leaſt offend the vitall parts. Therefore you shall know, that all Ostringers doe esteeme plumage, and the soft feathers of small Birds, with some part of the skinne, to be the best casting a short-winged Hawke can take; and for the purging of her head, to make her tyer much vpon sheepes rumpes, the fat cut away, and the bones well couered with Parcely. But for long-winged Hawkes, the best casting is fine Flannel, cut into square pieces of an inch & a halfe square, and all to iagged, and so giuen with a little bit of meat. By these castings you shall know the soundnesse and vnsoundnesse of your Hawke: for when shee hath cast, you shal take vp the casting, which wil be like a hard round pellet, somewhat long, and presse it betweene your fingers, and if you finde nothing but cleere water come from it, then it is a signe your Hawke is sound and lustie; if there come from it a yellowish or filthie matter, or if it stincke, it is a signe of rottennesse and disease; but if it be greazy or slimy on the one side, then it is a signe the Hawke is full of grease inwardly, which is not broken nor dissolued: and then you shall giue her a scouring, which is a much stronger purgation; and of Scourings the gentleſt, next casting, is to take foure or fiue Pellets of the yellow roote of Selladine, well clensed from filth, being as bigge as great Peaſe, and giue them out of water, earely in a Morning, when the Hawke is fasting, and it will clense her mightily. If you take these pellets of Selladine, and

Of scourings.

and giue them out of the oyle of Roſes, or out of the ſirrop of Roſes, it is a moſt excellent ſcouring alſo, onely it will for an houre or two make the Hawke ſomewhat ſickiſh. If you giue your Hawke a little *Aloes-Cicatrine*, as much as a Beane wrapt vp in her meat, it is a moſt ſoueraigne ſcouring, and doth not onely auoyd greaſe, but alſo killeth all ſorts of wormes whatſoeuer.

If your Hawke by ouer-flying, or too ſoone flying, be heated and inflamed in her body, as they are much ſubiect thereunto, you ſhall then to coole their bodies, giue them Stones. Theſe Stones are very fine white pibbles, lying in the ſands of grauelly riuers, the bigneſſe wherof you muſt chuſe according to the bigneſſe of your Hawke, as ſome no bigger then a Beane, and thoſe be for *Merlins* or *Hobbies*; ſome as bigge as two Beanes, and they are for Faulcons-gentle, Lanners, and ſuch like, and ſome much bigger then they, which are for Gerfaulcons, or ſuch like. And theſe Stones if they be full of creſts and welts, they are the better, for the rougheſt ſtone is the beſt, ſo it be ſmoth and not greety. And you ſhall vnderſtand that Stones are moſt proper for long-wing'd Hawkes, and the number which you ſhall giue, at the moſt, muſt neuer exceede fifteene, for ſeauen is a good number, ſo is nine or eleauen, according as you finde the Hawkes heate, more or leſſe: and theſe Stones muſt euer be giuen out of fayre water, hauing beene before very well pickt and trim'd from all durt or filthineſſe. And thus much of the Hawks, Caſtings, Scowrings, and Stones.

Chap. II.

Of Impostumes in Hawkes.

IF your Hawke haue any Impostume rising vpon her, which is apparant to be seene, you shall take sweet *Raysins*, and boyle them in *Wine*, and then crushing them lay them warme to the sore, and it will both ripen and heale it: onely it shall be good to scoure your Hawke very well inwardly, for that will abate the fluxe of all euill humours.

Chap. III.

Of all sorts of sore Eyes.

FOr any sore Eye there is nothing better then to take the iuyce of ground-*Iuie*, and drop it into the Eye. But if any filme or webbe be growne before you vse this medicine, then you shall take *Ginger* finely seyrst, and blow it into the Eye, and it will breake the filme, then vse the iuyce of *Iuie*, and it will weare it away.

Chap. IIII.

Of the Pantas in Hawkes.

THe Pantas is a stopping or shortnesse of winde in Hawkes. And the cure is to giue her the scowring of *Selladine*, and the oyle of *Roses*, and then to wash her meate in the decoction of *Tussilaginis*, and it will helpe her.

Chap. V.

Of casting the Gorge.

THis is when a Hawke, eyther through meat which she cannot disgest, or through surfet in feeding, casteth

steth vp the meate which she hath eaten, which is most dangerous: And the onely way to cure her is to keepe her fasting, and to feede her with a very little at once of warme bloudy meate, as not aboue halfe a Sparrow at a time, and be sure neuer to feede her againe till she haue indued the first.

Chap. VI.

Of all sorts of Wormes or Fylanders in Hawkes.

VVOrmes or Fylanders, which are a kinde of wormes in Hawkes, are eyther inward or outward: Inward, as in the guttes or intrayles, or outward, as in any ioynt or member: if they be inward, the scowring of *Aloes* is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bathe the place with the iuyce of the hearbe *Ameos* mixt with *Hony*.

Chap. VII.

Of all swellings in Hawkes feete, and of the Pinne in the foote.

FOr the Pinne in the sole of the Hawkes foote, or for any swelling vpon the foote, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any thing more soueraigne, then to bathe it in *Patch-grease* moulten, and applied to, exceeding hot, and then to fold a fine Cambricke rag dipt in the same grease about the sore.

Chap. VIII.

Of the breaking of a Pounce.

THis is a very dangerous hurt in Hawkes, especially in Gerfaulcons, for if you shall breake or riue her

her Pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleede, though it be very little, yet it will indanger her life. The cure therefore is presently vpon the hurt with a hot wyer to seare it till the bloud staunch, and then to drop about it *Pitch* of Burgundy, and *Waxe* mixt together, or for want thereof a little hard Marchants *Waxe*, and that will both heale it, and make the Pounce grow.

Chap. IX.

Of Bones broke, or out of ioynt.

IF your Hawke haue any bone broke or misplaced; you shall after you haue set it, bathe it with the oyle of *Mandrag*, and *Swallowes*, mixt together, and then splent it, and in nine dayes it will be knit, and haue gotten strength.

Chap. X.

Of inward bruisings in Hawkes.

IF your Hawke eyther by stooping amongst trees, or by the incounter of some fowle, get any inward bruise, which you shall know by the blackness or bloodiness of her muts, you shall then annoynt her meat euery time you feede her with *Sperma-Cæta* till her mutes be cleare againe, and let her meate be warme and bloudie.

Chap. XI.

Of killing of Lyce.

IF your Hawke be troubled with Lyce, which is a generall infirmitie, and apparant, for you shall see them

them creepe all ouer on the outside of her feathers if she stand but in the ayre of the fire. You shall bathe her all ouer in warme *Water* and *Pepper* small beaten, but be sure that the *Water* be not too hot, for that is dangerous.

Chap. XII.

Of the Rye in Hawkes.

This disease of the Rye in Hawkes proceedeth from two causes; the one is cold and poze in the head, the other is foule and most vncleanely feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to feake and cleanse his Hawkes beake and nares, but suffering the bloud and filthinesse of the meate to sticke and cleaue thereunto. For indeede, the infirmity is nothing else but a stopping vp of the nares, by meanes whereof the Hawke not being able to cast and auoyde the corruption of her head, it turnes to putrifaction, and in short space kils the Hawke: and this disease is a great deale more incident to short-wing'd Hawkes then to long. The signes whereof are apparant by the stopping of the nares. And the cure is to let your Hawke tyer much vpon sinewie and bony meat, as the rumps of Mutton (the fat being taken away) or the pynions of the wings of fowle, either being well lapt in a good handfull of *Parsely*, and forcing her to straine hard in the tearing of the same, and with much diligence to cleanse and wash her beake cleane with water after her feeding, especially if her meate were warme and bloudie.

Chap. XIII.
Of the Frounce.

THe Frounce is a cankerous vlcer in a Hawkes mouth, got by ouer-flying, or other inflamation proceeding from the inward parts; foule and vncleane food is also a great ingenderer of this disease. The signes are a soreneſſe in the Hawkes mouth, which sore will be fur'd and couer'd ouer with a white scurfe or such like filthineſſe; also if the vlcer be deepe and ill, the Hawke will winde and turne her head awrie, making her beake stand vpward. And the cure is to take *Allome*, and hauing beaten it to fine powder, mixe it with strong *Wine-vinegar* till it be somewhat thicke, and then wash and rubbe the sore therewith till it be raw, and that the scurfe be cleane taken away. Then take the iuyce of *Lolliam*, and the iuyce of *Radish*, and mixing it with *Salt*, annoynt the sore therewith, and in few dayes it will cure it.

Chap. XIIII.
Of the Rheume.

THe Rheume is a continuall running or dropping at the Hawkes Nares, proceeding from a generall cold, or elſe from ouer-flying, and then a sodaine cold taken thereupon: it stoppeth the head, and breeds much corruption therein; and the signes are the dropping before said, and a generall heauineſſe, and sometimes a swelling of the head. The cure is to take the iuyce of *Beets*, and squirt it oft into the Hawkes nares. Then when you feede her, wash her meate in the

the iuyce of *Broomewort*, and it will quickely purge, and set her sound.

Chap. XV.

Of the Formicas in Hawkes.

THe Formicas in Hawkes is a hard horne growing vpon the beake of a Hawke, ingendred by a poysonous, and cankerous worme, which fretting the skin and tender yellow welt betweene the head and the beake, occasioneth that hard horne or excression to grow and offend the Bird. The signe is the apparent sight of the horne. And the cure is to take a little of a *Buls* gall, and beating it with *Aloes*, annoynt the Hawkes beake therewith Morning and Euening, and it will in very few dayes take the horne away.

Chap. XVI.

Of the Fistula in Hawkes.

THe Fistula in Hawkes is a cankerous hollow vlcer in any part of a Hawkes body, as it is in men, beasts, or any other creature: the signes are a continuall mat ering or running of the sore, and a thin sharpe water like lie, which as it falles from the same will fret the sound parts as it goeth. The cure is with a fine small wyer, little stronger then a Virginall wyer, and wrapt close about with a soft sleaued silke, and the poynt blunt and soft, to search the hollowneſse and crookedneſse of the vlcer, which the pliantneſse of the wyer will easily doe, and then hauing found out the bottome thereof, draw forth the wyer, and according to the bigneſse of the Orifice, make a

tent of fine lint being wet, which may likewise bend as the wyer did, and be within a very little as long as the vlcer is deepe, for to tent it to the full length is ill, and will rather increase then diminish the Fistula: and therefore euer as the Fistula heales, you must make the tent shorter and shorter. But to the purpose, when you haue made your tent fit, you shall first take strong *Allome* water, and with a small serindge squirt the sore three or foure times therewith, for that will clense, drie, and scoure euery hollownesse in the vlcer: then take the tent and annoynt it with the iuyce of the hearbe *Roberte*, *Vinegar*, and *Allome*, mixt together, and it will drie vp the sore.

Chap. XVII.

Of the priuie euill in Hawkes.

THe priuie euill in Hawkes is a secret hart-sickneſſe procured either by ouer-flying, corrupt food, cold, or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of Stones, or casting in their due seasons: the signes are heauinesse of head, and countence euill, enduing of her meate, and foule blacke muteings. The cure is to take Morning and Euening a good piece of a warme *Sheepes* heart, and steeping it either in new *Asses Milke*, or new *Goats Milke*, or for want of both the new *Milke* of a red Cow, and with the same to feede your Hawke till you see her strength and lust recouered.

Chap.

Chap. XVIII.

Of wounds in Hawkes.

HAwkes, by the crosse incounters of Fowles, especially the Heron, by stooping amongst Bushes, Thornes, Trees, and by diuers such like accidents, doe many times catch sore & most grieuous wounds: the signes whereof, are the outward apparance of the same. And the cure is, if they be long and deepe, & in places that you may conueniently, first to stitch them vp, and then to taint them vp with a little ordinarie *Balsamum*, and it is a present remedie. But if it be in such a place as you cannot come to stitch it vp, you shall then onely take a little *Lint*, and dippe it in the iuyce of the Hearbe called *Mouseare*, and apply it to the soare, and it will in short space heale it. But if it be in such a place as you can by no meanes binde any thing thereunto, you shal then onely annoint or bathe the place with the aforesaid iuyce, and it will heale and drie vppe the same in very short time; the iuyce of the greene Hearbe, called with vs, *English Tobacco*, will likewise doe the same: for it hath a very speedy course in healing and clensing, as hath beene approued by diuers of the best Faulconers of this Kingdome, and other nations.

Chap. XIX.

Of the Apoplexie, or falling euill in Hawkes.

THE Apoplexie or falling euill in Hawkes, is a certaine vertigo or dizinesse of the braine, proceeding from the oppression of colde humors, which

doe for a certaine ſpace numbe, and as it were mortifie the ſenſes: the ſignes are a ſodaine turning vp of the Hawkes head, and falling from her pearch without baiting, but onely with a generall trembling ouer all the bodie, and lying ſo, as it were, in a traunce a little ſpace, ſhe preſently recouereth, and riſeth vp againe, but is ſicke and heauie many houres after. The cure thereof is, to gather the Hearbe *Aſterion*, when the Moone is in the Wayne, and in the ſigne *Virgo*, and taking the iuyce thereof to waſh your Hawkes meate therein, and ſo feede her, and it hath beene found a moſt ſoueraigne medecine.

Chap. XX.

Of the purging of Hawkes.

THere is nothing more needfull to Hawkes then purgations and clenſings; for they are much ſubiect to fat and foulenеſſe of body inwardly, and their exerciſe being much and violent, if there be neglect, and that their glut be not taken away, it will breede ſickeneſſe and death; therefore it is the part of euery skilfull Faulconer to vnderſtand how, and when to purge his Hawke, which is generally euer before ſhe be brought to flying: and the moſt vſualleſt ſeaſon for the ſame, is before the beginning of *Autumne*; for commonly knowing-Gentlemen will not flie at the Partridge till Corne be from the ground; and if hee prepare for the Riuer earely, hee will likewiſe beginne about that ſeaſon: the beſt purgation then that you can giue your Hawke, is *Aloes Cicatrine*, wrapt vp in warme meate, the quantitie of a French Peaſe, and

ſo

ſo giuen the Hawke to eate euer the next morning after ſhee hath flowne at any traine, or taken other exerciſe, whereby ſhee might breake or diſſolue the greaſe within her.

Chap. XXI.

For a Hawke that cannot mute.

IF your Hawke cannot mute, as it is a common infirmitie which happeneth vnto them; you ſhall take the leane of Porke, being newly kild, whileſt it is warme, to the quantitie of two Wallnuts, and lapping a little *Aloes* therein, giue it the Hawke to eate, and it will preſently helpe her. There bee diuers good Faulconers, in this caſe, which will take the roots of *Selandine*, and hauing clenſed it, and cut it into little ſquare pieces as bigge as Peaſe, doe ſteepe it in the Oyle of Roſes, and ſo make the Hawke ſwallow downe three or foure of them: and ſure this is very good, and wholeſome, onely it will make the Hawke exceeding ſicke for two or three houres after. Neither muſt the Hawke be in any weake ſtate of body, when this latter Medicine is giuen her. Alſo, you muſt obſerue to keepe your Hawke at theſe times exceeding warme, and much on your fiſt, and to feede her moſt with warme Birds, leſt otherwiſe you ſhung and dry vp her intrailes too much, which is both dangerous and mortall.

Chap. XXII.

The aſſuredſt ſigne to know when a Hawke is ſicke.

HAwkes are generally of ſuch ſtout, ſtrong, and vnyeelding natures, that they will many times

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couer and conceale their ſickeneſſes, ſo long till they be growne to that extreamitie, that no helpe of phiſicke or other knowledge can anaile for their ſafeties: for when the countenance, or decay of ſtomacke: which are the ordinarie outward faces of infirmities, appeare, then commonly is the diſeaſe paſt remedie: therefore to preuent that euill, and to know ſickeneſſe whileſt it may be cured, you ſhall take your Hawke, and turning vp her traine, if you ſee that her tuell or fundament eyther ſwelleth or looketh red, or if their eies or nares likewiſe be of a fiery complection, it is a moſt infallible ſigne that the Hawke is ſicke, and much out of temper.

Chap. XXIII.

Of the Feuer in Hawkes.

HAwkes are as much ſubiect to Feuers, as any creatures whatſoeuer, and for the moſt part they proceed from ouerflying, or other extraordinary heats, mixt with ſodaine coldes, giuen them by the negligence of vnskilfull keepers: and the cure is, to ſet her in a coole place, vpon a pearch, wrapt about with wet cloathes, and feede her oft with a little at a time, of Chickens fleſh, ſteeped in water, wherein hath been ſoaked Cowcumber ſeedes. But if you finde by the ſtopping of her nares or head, that ſhee is more offended with colde then heate, then you ſhall ſet her in warme places, and feede her with the bloody fleſh of Pidgeons, waſht eyther in white wine, or in water, wherein hath beene boyld either Sage, Marioram, or Camomill.

Chap.

Chap. XXIIII.

To helpe a Hawke that cannot digeſt or indewe her Meate.

IF your Hawke be hard of digeſtion, and neither can turne it ouer, nor emptie her panell, which is very often ſeene, you ſhall then take the heart of a Frog, and thruſt it downe into her throat, and pull it backe againe by a thread faſtened thereunto once or twice ſodainely, and it will either make her indewe or caſt her gorge preſently.

Chap. XXV.

Of the Gout in Hawkes.

HAwkes, eſpecially thoſe which are free and ſtrong ſtrikers, are infinitely ſubiect to the Gout, which is a ſwelling, knotting, and contracting of a Hawkes feet. The cure thereof is, to take two or three drops of blood from her thye-veine, a little aboue her knee, and then annoint her feet with the iuyce of the Hearb *Holyhocke*, and let all her pearch bee annointed alſo with *Tallow*, and the iuyce of that Hearbe mixt together. Now, if this diſeaſe (as often it happeneth) be in a Hawkes wings, then you ſhall take two or three drops of blood from the veine vnder her wing, and then annoint the pinious and inſide thereof with *Vnguentum de Althea*, made very warme, which you may buy of euery Pothecarie.

Chap. XXVI.

Of the ſtanching of Blood.

It is a knowne experience amongſt the beſt Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon ſhall but looſe two or three drops of blood, it is mortall, and the Hawke will die ſodainely after; which to preuent, if the blood proceed from any pounce, which is moſt ordinarie, then vpon the inſtant hurt, you ſhall take a little hard Marchants Waxe, and drop it vpon the ſoare, and it will preſently ſtoppe it; if it be vpon any other part of the Hawkes body, you ſhall clap thereunto a little of the ſoft downe of a Hare, and it will immediately ſtanch it; and without theſe two things a good Faulconer ſhould neuer goe, for they are to be vſed in a moment. And thus much of the Hawke, and her diſeaſes.

The end of the Hawke.

Of

Of Bees.

Chapter I.

Of the nature, ordering, and preseruation of Bees.

OF all the creatures which are behouefull for the vse of man, there is none more necessarie, wholesome, or more profitable then the Bee, nor any lesse troublesome, or lesse chargeable. To speake then first of the nature of Bees; it is a creature gentle, louing, and familiar about the man which hath the ordering of them, so he come neate, sweet, and cleanely amongst them; otherwise, if hee haue strong, and ill smelling sauours about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully, they are exceeding industrious and much giuen to labour: they haue a kinde of gouernement amongst themselues, as it were a well ordered common-wealth: euery one obaying and following their King or Commander, whose voyce (if

The nature of the Bee.

you lay your eare to the Hiue) you ſhall diſtinguiſh from the reſt, being louder and greater, and beating with a more ſolemne meaſure. They delight to liue amongſt the ſweeteſt Hearbs and Flowers that may be; eſpecially, Fenell, and Walgilly-flowers, and therefore their beſt dwellings are in Gardens: and in theſe Gardens, or neere adioyning thereunto, would be diuers Fruit trees growing, chiefely Plumbe trees, or Peach trees, in which, when they caſt, they may knit, without taking any farre flight, or wandering to finde out their reſt: this garden alſo would be well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattell may come therein, as well for ouerthrowing their Hiues, as alſo for offending them with other ill ſauours. They are alſo very tender, and may by no meanes endure any colde: whence you muſt haue a great reſpect to haue their houſes exceeding warme, cloſe, and tight, both to keepe out the froſts and ſnowes, as alſo the wet and raine; which, if it once enter into the Hiue, it is a preſent deſtruction.

Of the Bee-Hiue.

To ſpeake then of the Bee-hiue, you ſhall know there bee diuers opinions touching the ſame, according to the cuſtomes and natures of Countries; for in the Champaine Countries, where there is very little ſtore of woods, they make their Hiues of long Rye-ſtraw, the roules being ſowed together with Briers; and theſe Hiues are large and deepe, and euen proportioned like a Sugar-loafe, and croſſe-bard within, with flat ſplints of wood, both aboue and vnder the middeſt part: in other Champaine Countries, where there wanteth Rie-ſtraw, they make them of Wheat-

ſtraw,

ſtraw, as in the Weſt countries: and theſe Hiues are of a good compaſſe, but very low and flat, which is nought: for a Hiue is euer better for his largeneſſe, and keepeth out rayne beſt, when it is ſharpeſt. In the wood-Countries they make them of clouen haſſels watteld about broad ſplints of Aſh, and ſo formed as before I ſaid, like a *Sugar-loafe*. And theſe Hiues are of all other the beſt, ſo they be large and ſmooth within; for the ſtraw Hiue is ſubiect to breed Mice, and nothing deſtroyeth Bees ſooner then they, yet you muſt be gouerned by your ability, and ſuch things as the ſoyle affoords.

The trimming of the Hiue.

Now for the wood-Hiue, which is the beſt, you ſhall thus trimme and prepare it for your Bees: you ſhall firſt make a ſtiffe morter of Lime, and Cow-dung, mixed together; and then hauing croſſe-barred the Hiue within, dawbe the outſide of the Hiue with the morter, at leaſt three inches thicke, downe cloſe vnto the ſtone, ſo that not the leaſt ayre may not come in: then taking a Rye-ſheafe, or Wheat-ſheafe that is new threſh't, and binding the eares together in one lumpe, put it ouer the Hiue, and ſo as it were thach it all ouer, and fixe it cloſe to the Hiue with an old hoope, or garth, and this will keepe the Hiue inwardly as warme as may be: alſo before you lodge any Bee in your Hiue, you ſhall perfume it with *Iuniper*, and rubbe it all within with *Fenell*, *Iſop*, and *Time-flowers*, and alſo all the ſtone vpon which the Hiue ſhall ſtand.

The placing of Hiues.

Now for the placing of your Hiues, you ſhall take three long thicke ſtakes, cut ſmooth, and plaine vpon the heads, and driue them into the earth triangular-

wise, so that they may be about two foote aboue the ground: then lay ouer them a broad smooth pauing-stone, which may extend euery way ouer the stakes about halfe a foot, and vpon that stone set your Hiue, being lesse in compasse then the stone by more then six inches euery way; and see that the dore of your Hiue stand directly vpon the rising of the Morning-Sunne inclining a little vnto the South-ward: and be sure to haue your Hiues well sheltred from the North-winds, and generally from all tempestuous weather: for which purpose if you haue sheds to draw ouer them in the Winter, it is so much the better. And you shall place your Hiues in orderly rowes one before another, keeping cleane Allies betweene them euery way, so as you may walke and view each by it selfe seuerally.

The casting of Bes, and ordring the Swarmes.

Now for the casting of your Bees, it is earlier or later in the yeare, according to the strength and goodnesse of the stocke, or the warmth of the weather. The vsuall time for casting is from the beginning of *May* till the middle of *July*: and in all that time you must haue a vigilant eye, or else some seruant, to watch their rising, least they flie away, and knit in some obscure place farre from your knowledge. Yet if you please you may know which Hiues are readie to cast a night before they doe cast by laying your eare after Sunne-set to the Hiue, and if you heare the Master-Bee aboue all the rest, in a higher and more solemne note, or if you see them lye forth vpon the stone, and cannot get into the Hiue; then be sure that stocke will cast within few houres after. As soone as you perceiue the

the Swarme to rise, and are got vp into the ayre (which will commonly be in the height and heat of the Sunne) you shall take a brasse Bason, Pan, or Candlesticke, and make a tingling noyse thereupon, and they are so delighted with Musicke, that by the sound thereof, they will presently knit vpon some branch or bough of a tree. Then when they are all vpon one cluster, you shall take a new sweet Hiue well dreſt, and rub'd with *Hony* and *Fenell*, and shake them all into the Hiue, then hauing spread a fayre sheete vpon the ground, set the Hiue thereon, and couer it all cleane ouer close with the sheete, and so let it stand till after Sunne-set, at which time the Bees being gathered vp to the top of the Hiue (as their nature is) you shall set them vpon the stone (hauing rubd it well with *Fenell*) and then dawbe it close round about with *Lime* and *Dung* mixt together, and onely leaue them a dore or two to issue out, and in at. There be some stockes which will cast twice or thrice, and foure times in a yeere, but it is not so good, for it will weaken the stocke too much; therefore to keepe your stockes in strength and goodnesse, it is good not to suffer any to cast aboue twice at the most. Again, you shal with pieces of bricke or other smooth stones, raise the stocke in the night three or foure inches from the stone, and then dawbe it close againe, and the Bees finding house-roome will fall to worke within, and not cast at all; and then will that stocke be worth two others; and in the same manner, if you had the yeere before any small swarmes, which are likely to cast this yeere; or if you haue any earely Swarmes this yeere, which are like-

ly

ly to cast at the latter end of the yeere: both which are often found to be the destruction of the stockes: in either of these cases, you shall inlarge the Hiue as is before said, by rayſing it vp from the stone, and it will not onely keepe them from casting, but make the stocke better, and of much more profit, for that Hiue euer which is of the most waight is of the best price.

Of selling Hiues.

Now when you haue mark't out those old stocks which you intend to sell, (for the oldest is fittest for that purpose) you shall know that the best time to to take them, is at *Michaelmas*, before any frosts hinder their labour: and you shall take them euer from the stone in the darke of night, when the ayre is cold, and eyther drown'd them in water, or smoother them with *Fusbals*, for to chase them from their Hiues, as some doe, is nought, because all such Bees as are thus frighted from their Hiues doe turne robbers and spoyle other stocks, because that time of the yeere will not suffer them to labour and get their owne liuings.

The preseruation of weake stocks.

Now if you haue any weake Swarmes, which comming late in the yeere cannot gather sufficient of Winter prouision; in this case, you shall feede such stocks by daily smearing their stone before the place of their going in and out with *Hony* and *Rose-water* mixt together, and so you shall continue to doe all the strength of Winter, till the warmth of the Spring and the Sunne shine bring forth Flowers for them to labour vpon. You shall also continually looke that no Mice, Dares, Clocks and such like vermine breed about

your Hiues, for they are poyſonous, and will make Bees forſake their Hiues.

Now laſtly, if any of your ſtockes happen to die in the Winter, (as amongſt many, ſome muſt quaile) you ſhall not by any meanes ſtirre the ſtocke, but let it remaine till the Spring, that you ſee your Bees beginne to grow buſie; then take vp the dead ſtocke, and trim it cleane from all filth, but by no meanes ſtirre or cruſh any of the Combes: then daſh all the Combes, and beſprinckle them, and beſmeare all the inſide of the Hiue with *Hony*, *Roſe-water*, and the iuyce of *Fenell*, mixt together, and dawbe all the ſtone therewith. Alſo then ſet downe the Hiue againe, and dawbe it as if it had neuer beene ſtirred, and be well aſſured, that the firſt Swarme which ſhall riſe, eyther of your owne, or of any neighbours of yours within the compaſſe of a mile, it will knit in no place, but within that Hiue, and ſuch a ſtocke will be worth fiue others, becauſe they finde halfe their worke finiſht at their firſt entrance into the Hiue, and this hath beene many times approued by thoſe of the moſt approuedſt experience. And thus much touching the Bee and his Nature. An excellent ſecret.

Of Fishing.

Chapter. I.

Of Fishing in generall, and first of the making of the Fishpond.

FOr as much as great Riuers doe generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of seuerall Mannors, and that it is onely the Fish-pond which belongeth to priuate persons, I will as a thing most belonging to the generall profit, here intreate of Fish-ponds. And first touching the making of them, you shall vnderstand that the grounds most fit to bee cast into Fish-ponds are those which are either marish, boggie, or full of Springs, and indeede most vnfit either for grazing, or any other vse of better profit. And of these grounds, that which is full of cleare Springs will yeeld the best water: that which is marish will feede Fish best, and that which is boggy will best defend the Fish from stealing. Hauing then such a piece of waste ground,

ground, and being determined to caſt it into a Fiſh-pond, you ſhall firſt, by ſmall trenches, draw all the Springs or moyſt veines into one place, and ſo drayne the reſt of the ground, then hauing mark't out that part which you meane to make the head of your Pond, which although it be the loweſt part in the true leuell of the ground, yet you muſt make it the higheſt to the eye; you ſhall firſt cut the trench for your Flood-gate, ſo as the water may haue a ſwift fall, when you meane at any time to let it out; and then on each ſide of the trench driue in great ſtakes of ſixe foote in length, and ſixe inches in ſquare, of Oake, Aſhe, or Elme, but Elme is the beſt: and theſe you muſt driue in rowes within foure foote one of the other, at leaſt foure foot into the earth as broad, & as farre off each ſide the Floud-gate as you intend the head of your Pond ſhall goe: then begin to dig your Pond of ſuch compaſſe as your ground will conueniently giue you leaue, and all the earth you dig out of the Pond, you ſhall carry & throw amongſt the ſtakes, and with ſtrong rammers ramme the earth hard betweene them till you haue couered all the ſtakes; then driue in as many moe new ſtakes beſide the heads of the firſt, and then ramme more earth ouer and about them alſo; and thus doe, with ſtakes aboue ſtakes, till you haue brought the head and ſides to ſuch a conuenient height as is fitting. And in all this worke haue an eſpeciall care that you make the inſide of your bankes ſo ſmooth, euen and ſtrong, that no current of the water may weare the earth from the ſtakes. You ſhall dig your Pond not aboue eight foot deepe, and ſo as it

may carry not aboue sixe foote water. You shall paue all the bottome, and banckes of the Pond, with large sods of Flotgrasse, which naturally growes vnder water, for it is a great feeder of Fish: and you shall lay them very close together, and pinne them downe fast with small stakes and windings. You shall vpon one side of the Pond, in the bottome, stake fast diuers Fauens or Faggots of brush-wood, wherein your Fish shall cast their spawn, for that will defend it from destruction; and at another end you shall lay sods vpon sods, with the grasse sides together, in the bottome of the Pond, for that will nourish and breed Eeles: and if you sticke sharpe stakes slant-wise by euerie side of the Pond, that will keepe theeues from robbing them. When you haue thus made your Ponds, and haue let in the water, you shall then store them. Carpe, Breame and Tench, by themselues; and Pike, Pearch, Eele, and Tench by themselues: for the Tench being the Fishes Phisition is seldome deuoured: also in all Ponds you shall put good store of Roch, Dace, Loch, and Menowes; for they are both food for the greater Fishes, and also not vncomely in any good mans dish. You shall to euery melter put three spawners, and some put fiue, and in three yeeres the increase will be great, but in fiue hardly to be destroyed. And thus much for Ponds and their storings.

Chap. II.

Of the taking of all sorts of Fish, with Nets, or otherwise.

IF you will take [illegible] with little or no trouble, you shall take of *Salm[illegible]* take a qu[illegible] of an ounce, of young